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Thursday
20th August, 1953

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 20th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAJPUTANA DESERT

***674. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 127 asked on the 23rd May, 1952 and supplementaries thereon by Shri Ram Subhag Singh, and the supplementary statement No. 2 showing action taken on assurances etc., given during the First Session of the House of the People and state:

(a) whether upon the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee of technical experts appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to advise on the measures to be taken for the immobilisation of the Rajputana desert, any steps have been taken by Government in that direction and if so, what are they;

(b) whether the Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur under the aegis of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, has done some work in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House, brief details of the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 56.]

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the sum of money which has been spent so far in this connection and what is the annual target?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have an allotment of Rs. 2 crores according to the Planning Commission. I would require notice of the question as to what amount has actually been spent. But apart from what the Centre will spend, I believe all the States also will be co-operating with us.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेगिस्तान को रोकने के काम में आस पास की रियासतें भी कुछ काम करा रही हैं और यदि करा रही हैं तो क्या काम करा रही हैं, उन का क्या प्रोग्राम है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जब से यह मामला सब के सामने आया तब से स्टेटों ने काफी कार्यवाही करना शुरू किया है । अभी मेरे पास उसकी पूरी इनफार्मेशन नहीं है । मगर जब यह फारेस्ट्री की मीटिंग देहरादून में हुई थी तो उन्होंने सुझाया कि कोआर्डिनेटिंग कमेटी इस बारे में बन जाय और सारे सूबों के लोगों को इस काम में लाया जायें ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों द्वारा रूस में रेगिस्तान को रोकने का जो ढंग है उसकी जांच कराई है और यदि कराई है तो क्या वह यहां लाभप्रद सिद्ध होगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस की तो मुझे कोई ख़ास तौर से जानकारी नहीं है, मगर हमारे पास जो एक्सपर्टस हैं वे सब तरह की जानकारी रखते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उस में कुछ विशेष बात नहीं है ।

श्री हेडा : जिन दरख़्तों को उगाया जा कर इस रेगिस्तान को रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है उस में क्या बबूल की कुछ विशेषता है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी, हां । बबूल और ख़ास कर विलायती बबूल की ख़ास विशेषता है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether any of the experts appointed for the control of deserts had any prior experience in controlling the expansion of deserts, and if so, where?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have only our local experts so far, Sir. We are likely to get one foreigner; he has not come yet.

Shri Bansal: What steps have been taken for arresting the desert moving into the Punjab?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, I would like to have notice of the specific work done by each State.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वनमहोत्सव में जो वृक्ष लगाए जाते हैं उन का जो हम को तजुर्बा हुआ है कि उन में से अधिकांश मर जाते हैं तो क्या इस बात का भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है या किया जाने वाला है कि इस मरुस्थल को रोकने के लिये जो वृक्ष लगाए जायं उन की रक्षा भी की जाय ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह बहुत ग़लतफ़हमी है । काफी लोगों के दिलों में कि वनमहोत्सव अफोरैस्टेशन के लिये और रेगिस्तान रोकने के लिये है वह बिल्कुल अलग चीज है । वनमहोत्सव गांव गांव में मनाया जाता है । उस का शायद आगे चल कर दस बीस साल में असर हो जाय तो हो जाय । लेकिन अभी अफोरैस्टेशन का वनमहोत्सव से कोई ताल्लुक़ नहीं है ।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether Government are satisfied that they are getting out of this programme the results that they expect?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have just started: we are making satisfactory progress.

DESERT CONTROL METHODS

***675. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demonstrations on the desert control methods have been arranged;

(b) what are the steps taken to create 5 mile wide forest belt to withstand the onslaught of blown sands from Sind;

(c) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has set up a Research Centre in Rajasthan; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in answer to the preceding question.

(c) No.

(d) It is not yet possible to say when it is likely to be set up.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि पूना का सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र स्थापित करने की बात सोच रहा है और यदि हां तो उस का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि इस का ताल्लुक दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से है ।

The Central Water and Power Commission is not under me, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Are Government aware of the scheme of any international organisation to use atomic energy to control deserts with irrigation schemes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It would be dangerous to use atomic energy at this stage in our country. It is very likely to be misused by hon. Members opposite.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि दिल्ली में राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान की तरफ़ से बड़े जोर से सैंड, रेत उड़ कर आती है और बड़ा तूफ़ान मच जाता है ? क्या इस को रोकने का कोई तरीक़ा सोचा गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह उसी का हिस्सा है, जिसको वह समझते हैं कि रेगिस्तान का विस्तार हो रहा है । इस की हमें पूरी मालूमात हैं और हम जानते हैं कि यह विस्तार हो रहा है और इसीलिये यह सब किया जा रहा है ।

ANTI-LEPROSY WORK

*676. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports have been received from the States regarding anti-leprosy work under the Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the nature of work done in the States so far and how far it has been effective in preventing the incidence of leprosy;

(c) whether any census of lepers has been undertaken on an all-India basis, and if so, how many lepers are there in India; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, why this work has not been undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 57.]

(c) No.

(d) A census of leprosy patients on an all India basis does not appear to be a feasible proposition under existing conditions, largely because a considerable number of leprosy cases will not like to be classified as such.

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement says, on page two, under Madras, "Government have also accepted the suggestion of the Director of Medical Services for utilising non-official workers in the prevention, control and treatment of leprosy and sanctioned the training of lay workers for one month to enable them to spot leprosy cases, advise them to obtain proper treatment and to arrange for sending badly infected cases to sanatorium to facilitate preventive measures...etc."

May I know if any proposals have been placed before Government to train practitioners of other systems in this limited field?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Not that I know of.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the total amount allotted for combating leprosy and the amount already spent?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: By whom?

Shri Punnoose: By the Central Government in the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Government of India have set apart Rs. 15 lakhs for the formation of a Leprosy Research Institute and that Institute will be in Madras. In addition, the total amount set apart by the Part A State Governments is Rs. 71·93 lakhs, by the Part B States Rs. 21·7 lakhs and by the Part C States Rs. 11·31 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 104·94 lakhs altogether in the Five Year Plan.

Shri Punnoose: In the statement it is mentioned that the amount allotted to Travancore-Cochin was not utilised. May I know whether Government have a picture of the incidence of leprosy in that State?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Travancore-Cochin Government are naturally responsible for the work they do themselves. In the Five Year Plan they are going to spend Rs. 1 lakh on a leprosy hospital.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the estimated number of lepers in India and also the percentage of lepers getting accommodation in State-owned or private hospitals?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As my hon. colleague replied a census of lepers is really not possible. We estimate roughly that there must be about two million lepers in India. I am sorry to say, there are not enough homes for them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would like to know the percentage of lepers who now get accommodation in leper asylums?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got the figures with me now. But I am able to say that the percentage is small.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Has the Central Government given the States any overall plan to work?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir. We discuss this at the Central Council of Health and they do get over-all plans for control of leprosy.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if the Empire Leprosy Association several years ago had made a survey of the number of lepers all over the country and how that compares with the present estimate?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not say how it compares with the present estimate. I imagine that the number must have increased.

Shrimati A. Kale: Is Government aware that leprosy is on the increase as a whole and that the percentage of leprosy has gone up in the State of Madhya Pradesh from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. If so, what steps are Government taking to arrest this growth?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As a matter of fact the Madhya Pradesh Government is the one which is going in more than any of the other Governments for the control of leprosy. I am aware of the increase but it is always a question of lack of funds.

Shrimati A. Kale: What is the contribution from the Centre?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It can be seen from the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the Travancore-Cochin Government has had to postpone its anti-leprosy schemes in view of the fact that there is considerable incidence of leprosy in that State and that there is not even one bed for every one thousand patients?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know, Sir. Every State puts up its own plans. Travancore-Cochin has been allotted Rs. 1 lakh in the Five Year Plan. The Central Government has given them what they wanted.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH WORK

***677. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the names, nationality, qualifications, etc., of the recipients of fellowships for Research work assigned to Indian institutions by the W.H.O. since 1949 (yearwise)?

(b) How were these Fellowship holders selected?

(c) What is the amount granted under each Fellowship?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No fellowships have been provided by the World Health Organisation for research work in India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know, Sir, if any fellowships have been given to do research in India and if so what is the number for 1952 and 1953?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Fellowships have been awarded by the W. H. O. to people from foreign countries to be trained in India. 12 fellowships were awarded in 1952 and 9 in 1953.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, if any scholarships have been awarded for research in tropical diseases?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No, Sir.

FAMILY PLANNING SCHEME

*678. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two Field Workers have been provided by the WHO in the Population studies conducted under the Family Planning Scheme at Ramnagar and New Delhi?

(b) If so, what work have they been doing so far?

(c) What is the amount spent on them by Government so far on (i) their internal travel, (ii) cost of lodging, (iii) office accommodation and (iv) secretarial assistance in New Delhi and Ramnagar, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) They are engaged in visiting married couples in the experimental areas for the collection of data and for imparting instructions in the Rhythm method.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 53.]

Shri Gidwani: May I know, Sir, whether any arrangements have been made in all the hospitals of Delhi for opening birth control clinics to prevent growth of population?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to just wait and not put the questions before I call their names. If all the Members stand up and begin asking questions there will be so much confusion.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, if there are any figures to show how his plan has succeeded?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Interim Report that we received from Ramnagar and New Delhi gave fair hope of success but naturally in experiments like this one cannot give a definite reply for, as I said, the experiment has been going on for a very short time and no conclusions can be arrived at before a period of at least two years of experimentation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only recently we have read in the papers the review of the work done in Delhi. It is said that unless education of the people is higher the scheme cannot be successful. As such, may I know how does the Government take up this matter and whether there will be any scheme for imparting education side by side with this.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: In the centres that are being run by the Central Ministry of Health education is being imparted.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that there are religious organisations who are carrying on propaganda against the rhythm method of this plan and whether Government are counteracting such propaganda?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no propaganda being carried on against the rhythm method. There are definite objections to other methods which are not being sponsored by the Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that hardly 1-2 per cent. of those who come for the first time to clinics go for further instructions?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, not at Ramnagar.

DAK *Sewak* SCHEME

*679. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of villages in the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh where the Dak *Sewak* Scheme exists?

(b) Is it contemplated to extend this scheme to these regions?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Nil.

(b) No.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know Sir, on what basis the centres for the Dak *Sewak* Scheme are selected?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are selected as an experimental measure to begin with. Unfortunately the results of the experiment, so far, have not borne out the hopes that we entertained about the scheme.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know the cause for the failure of this experiment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been found uneconomical. We wanted to combine the duties of a branch post master, mail carriers and a postman into one post but now it has been found more costly. At the same time the balance of convenience, so far as the public is concerned, does not lie in favour of this institution.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if there is any other scheme under contemplation of Government which could give the same benefits as this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes. That scheme was announced during the course of the Budget Session. We want in the near future to provide a post office for as many villages as possible so that no person has to go for a post office for more than three miles.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

*680. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how many cheap foodgrains shops have been opened in Agartala and in Refugee Colonies?

(b) Is it a fact that the rice dealers assured all possible co-operation to bring down the prices of foodgrains?

(c) How far have the dealers kept their assurance and what is the present condition?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Eleven cheap grain shops within the Municipal area of Agartala, five outside the Municipality and eight in the Refugee Camps and colonies have been opened by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, the rice dealers are co-operating with the Government and the market price of rice in Tripura is gradually easing down.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know Sir, if it is a fact that rice dealers who gave estimates to the Government have not kept their word? What action does the Government contemplate to take?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The very fact that they have opened 24 cheap grain shops shows their keeness to bring down the prices and our report is that the merchants are now co-operating and the prices have come down. In the months of January and February 1953 they came down by Re. 1/- per maund. In March-April the price ranged from Rs. 16/- to Rs. 25/- per maund, in May from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/8/- and in July it has come down to Rs. 16/- per maund. The merchants are co-operating with the Government.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: From what date are the merchants co-operating?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: From the date that they promised:

Sardar A. S. Saigal: From what month?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I think from the month of May. I have not got the exact date with me. But we should take it from the date that the prices have been coming down.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, what is the open market price of rice and the price at which it is being sold at cheap grain shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): In the cheap grain shops rice is being sold at controlled price *i.e.* about one rupee more than the procurement price per maund whereas in the open market it is selling at one or two rupees more than the cheap grain shop prices.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the number of ration cards that are being distributed in these 11 or 16 shops which have been opened?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not have the exact figures.

Shri Kidwai: We are prepared to distribute any number of ration cards required by the people. We have got 3,000 tons of rice there. The present off-take is only 250 tons. At this present rate it will suffice for about two years. We are prepared to give them any number of cards provided they are really in need of it.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know, Sir, whether the Tripura State Workers Union demanded cheap grain shops for workers and whether the State Government has granted them?

Shri Kidwai: We have no such information but I think the workers should get their rations from the Government shops. Why should they have a privileged shop for themselves?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether......

Mr. Chairman: Next question.

ASSAM LINK ROAD

*681. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether the Assam Link Road which connects Bihar and other States with Assam is still under the management of the Central Government?

(b) What amount is annually spent over its proper maintenance?

(c) Do State Governments also share the expenses of its maintenance?

(d) Is there a proposal to metal the entire length of the road?

(e) What is the condition of the part of this road falling in the districts of Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of India pay for the improvement and maintenance of permanent alignment of National Highway No. 31 known as Assam Access Road. In the case of temporary alignments, however, the Centre pays for only the maintenance of the road, pending construction of the road all along the permanent alignment. The improvement of these temporary alignments is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam are in executive charge of the portions of the N. H. No. 31 lying in their jurisdiction.

(b) Rs. 24 lakhs approximately.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, in respect of the permanent alignment of the National Highway.

(e) The section of the road referred to by the Member does not form part of the permanent alignment of the road. This section is, however, maintained from Central funds as the missing links on the permanent alignment have not yet been constructed and it is necessary in the meanwhile to provide a through connection to Assam. 67 miles of this temporary alignment have black topped surface, 81 miles waterbound macadam surface and 21 miles earthen surface.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: With reference to part (d) of the question, may I know when metalling work is going to be started or whether it has started in any of the provinces?

Shri Alagesan: In the two years of the Five-Year-Plan period, we have already spent 68 lakhs on this road.

Shri Barman: In view of the fact that since 1950 this only life line to Assam is heavily damaged during the rains every year, is there any proposal for more bridges for flood water to pass?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. The estimate of this Assam Access Road covers all these things, metalling of surface, construction of bridges, etc.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the necessity for these two alignments for this road and whether the temporary alignment will be abandoned when work is executed along the permanent alignment?

Shri Alagesan: The temporary alignment will be continued to be maintained by the States concerned, after we take over the permanent alignment.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The first part of my question has not been answered.

Shri Alagesan: The road along the permanent alignment does not exist in several sections.

RADIO PHOTO SERVICE

*683. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the countries with whom India is connected by the Radio Photo Service?

(b) What are the charges separately for each country?

(c) Is the service getting more and more popular?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexu[illegible] No. 59.]

(c) Yes judging from the recent traffic statistics.

Shri Heda: From the statement laid on the Table, I find that only European and some of the American countries are linked. Is there any effort going to be made on the part of the Government to connect the Middle East and South East Asian countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are constantly making efforts in that direction. But the effort is necessarily limited by our limited resources in equipment and finances.

श्री हेडा : चूंकि हमारे व्यापारिक और दूसरे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध एशियाटिक कंट्रीज से ज्यादा हैं, इस लिहाज से क्या कोई इस प्रकार की स्कीम के हाथ में लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने जैसा निवेदन किया, वह स्कीम हमारे विचाराधीन है किन्तु इस में जो योरोपियन कंट्रीज का बाहुल्य दिखता है उस का कारण यह है कि हमारे तार के सारे सम्बन्ध जो हैं वह लन्दन के द्वारा होते हैं इस सर्विस के लिये ।

FAMILY PLANNING RESEARCH AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

*684. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state when the Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee was constituted?

(b) What are its main terms of reference?

(c) Has any interim report been submitted by the Committee?

(d) If so, what are its recommendations?

(e) Has any action been taken on the interim recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee was constituted on the 6th May 1953 to make recommendations to the Government of India regarding research schemes and experimental and other programmes relating to family planning to be adopted and the nature and amount of assistance, if any, to be given to existing voluntary organisations in the field of family planning after a review of their present activities.

(c) Not yet.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that when the Committee was constituted it was said that within three months, an interim report will be submitted to Government, and, if so, why has that not yet been submitted?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The first meeting of the Committee took place in Bombay from 13th to 18th July. The Committee was actually formed on the 6th May. The scope of the discussion was very wide and a comprehensive report is being prepared. The Secretary of the Committee is an extremely busy man. I am told that the report will be in our possession within 10 days.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the researches that have already been done in other countries have been referred to this Committee constituted by our Government and if so which countries have made substantial researches?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think any country in the world has taken up researches from a Government stand-point and therefore, no researches are available. What is more, the research work of other countries is not applicable to our country.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know why no other methods of family planning are being experimented upon in view of the fact that the Planning Commission has specifically recommended this? May I refer to the particular para of the Planning Commission? In para 93 of the recommendations, the Planning Commission says:

> "For experimenting on different methods of family planning for the purpose of determining the suitability, acceptability and effectiveness in different parts and sections of the population."

I want to know why no other methods are being experimented?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It was in order to review that situation as a whole that this Committee was appointed. The report of this Committee is awaited.

Shrimati A. Kale: If the answer that has been given is correct, then, may I refer to the account of a meeting that took place yesterday, presided over by the hon. Health Minister where it is said......

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member need not read out the whole statement.

Shrimati A. Kale: If that is the attitude of the Government, I want to know why the hon. Health Minister thought it fit to protest against the Resolution passed by the All India Women's Conference deploring that the Government is not giving any attention to other methods of family planning? How was the protest justified...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; No question is being put and a statement is being made which is not allowed. No question is being put, only statements and arguments are being made.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I ask why the hon. Health Minister is......

Mr. Chairman: This cannot be allowed.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know the special technique suggested by this Committee? I am told that there is a special technique suggested by this Committee.

Shri Barman: May I know whether it is a fact that this birth ratio varies inversely with the nutritional conditions of the population of a country?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is perfectly true. The moment the standard of life of the people is raised, the birth rate falls.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee has set any targets for opening clinics in the rural areas and what are the voluntary organisations working for this?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The report of the Committee is awaited. I cannot say today what the recommendations of the Committee are going to be.

Shri Gidwani: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister said that no arrangements are made in the hospitals for birth control clinics. What is the other method of family planning, I would like to know.

Mr. Chairman: The question does not arise. In this question, we are concerned with the report of the committee and the recommendation. Next question.

DECK PASSENGER WELFARE COMMITTEE

***685. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendation of the Deck Passenger Inquiry Committee regarding the appointment of Deck Passenger Welfare Committees;

(b) if so, how many such committees have been appointed; and

(c) what will be the functions of such committees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. The Composition and personnel of these committees are under our active consideration and it is expected that these committees will be formed soon.

(c) The Committees will be responsible generally for looking after the interests, comforts and conveniences of the deck passengers at ports in the Mercantile Marine Districts and on board the ships.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that there is a lot of overcrowding on decks and the sanitary arrangements are very inadequate?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. It is to look after all these needs and obviate these inconveniences these committees have been suggested by the Deck Passenger Enquiry Committee and they are going to be appointed.

Shri Gidwani: May I know when they will be appointed?

Shri Alagesan: I have already stated in my reply that they will be appointed soon.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know whether all the recommendations of the Deck Passenger Enquiry Committee have been accepted?

Shri Alagesan: Most of the recommendations have been accepted and action is being taken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there is any specific recommendation for meeting the situation of accommodating thousands of people on deck and people being 'sardined' especially in vessels plying between Madras and Singapore, and also to counteract the blackmarketing in sale of such tickets?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know whether the condition on the deck that has been described by the hon. Member is correctly represented. It may be an exaggeration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware of overcrowding on decks and that consequently there have been cases of death also?

Shri Alagesan: We are not aware of any such thing.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the basis on which these Welfare Committees will be constituted?

Shri Alagesan: The composition of the committees has also been recommended by the committee that went into this question and we shall constitute the committees as per their recommendations.

Shri Gidwani: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is appointing these welfare committees in all the ports or only in a few ports?

Shri Alagesan: In the ports of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

CONDITION OF JUTE INDUSTRY

***688. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to enquire into the production of jute has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings and recommendations;

(c) whether prices offered for raw jute in our country during the last three months have been economic for the growers; and

(d) if so, the prices ruling in the jute markets of Bihar and Bengal?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three months the jute prices ruled below normal parity, as compared to prices of rice.

(d) Statements showing some typical prices ruling in the Calcutta market as well as in the mofussil markets in Bihar and West Bengal are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 60]

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the personnel of the committee and terms of reference?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is only about four or five members and they were asked to report on the measures to improve the quality of jute.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Will this committee enquire into the cost of production of jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That question is being considered by the Indian Central Jute Committee.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether there is any co-ordination between this committee and the committee recently appointed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as I know, the purposes of the two committees are rather different.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Q. No. 687 is not being taken up.

Mr. Chairman: This question was called but hon. Member did not respond. I will call him again when he can put the question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Food and Agriculture Ministry was consulted in the appointment of another expert committee about jute by the Commerce and Industry Ministry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think, Sir, any question of consultation arises because the purpose was quite different from what the Ministry of Food and Agriculture aims at.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it in the notice of the Agriculture Ministry that the exeprt committee appointed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry is composed of persons who are not in the know of Jute cultivation in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would request the hon. Member to address the question to the Minister concerned.

MANUFACTURE OF BOILERS AND LOCOMOTIVES IN TATAS

***687. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India are going to take over from the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company the manufacture of boilers and locomotives and propose to run it as a State-owned industry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The recommendation of the Public Accounts' Committee that Government should consider the advisability of their taking over from Telco the manufacture of boilers and locomotives and running it as a State-owned industry is still under examination.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the total number of boilers required for the country and how many of these boilers are manufactured by private companies and how many of them are manufactured by Governmental companies?

Mr. Chairman: The question is far removed from the proper scope of a supplementary question.

RADIO TELEPRINTERS

*690. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the stations that are directly connected by the Radio Teleprinter channels at present?

(b) What other stations will be connected in the near future?

(c) Are there any private lines that connect their own teleprinters?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is only one radio teleprinter channel at present in India. This connects the airports at Safdarjung (Delhi) and Dum Dum (Calcutta).

(b) Santa Cruz (Bombay) airport will be connected with Dum Dum airport by radio teleprinter channel in the near future.

(c) Nil.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what is the future planning of the radio teleprinter channel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends upon the availability of finances. I may inform the House that in the meeting held in Melbourne last January it was recommended that we should introduce the system of radio teleprinters to connect all international ports in the country. These recommendations are under consideration.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: यह सिस्टम कहां से लिया गया क्या यह बता सकेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : कहां से लेने से ग्रापका क्या मतलब है ?

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : किस जगह से ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य का ग्रर्थ इस बात से है कि हमने कहां से इसको प्राप्त किया, तो में उनकी जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करूंगा हमें यह एक डिसपोजल स्टाक से मिल गया था वह लगा दिया है । बाकी ग्रगर हम इसमें इजाफा करेंगे तो हमको वाहर से मंगाने पड़ेंगे ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मामूली टैलीप्रिंटर लगाने में जो कि इस समय भारतवर्ष में कार्य कर रहे हैं, ग्रौर इसके लगाने के खर्च में कितना फर्क ग्राता है, क्या इसका तखमीना सरकार ने किया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : में ने निवेदन किया कि यह रेडियो टैलीप्रिंटर है, मामूली टैलीप्रिंटर नहीं है । इसको हमने डिसपोज़ल स्टाक से लिया था ग्रौर यह सिर्फ हवाई जहाज़ों के यातायात की सुविधा के लिए है ग्रौर इस वक्त सफदरजंग, दिल्ली ग्रौर दमदम, कलकत्ते, को मिलाता है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : में ने पूछा था कि मामूली टैलीप्रिंटर के लगाने में ग्रौर इसके लगाने में खर्च में कितना फर्क आता है । क्या इसका कोई तखमीना किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : में समझता हूं कि चूंकि इस में ग्रोवर लाइनिंग के लिए तार कम लगाने पड़ते हैं इसलिए इसके इक्विपमेंट की ज्यादा कास्ट होगी ग्रौर वैसे इस्तैमाल की कास्ट उसके मुकाबले में कम होगी ।

Bye-Products of Sugar Industry

*692. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how far it has been possible to develop during the last ten years bye-products of the sugar industry and thereby benefit the consumer by reducing the price of sugar?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 61]

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether Government are aware that the Pamba River factory, a firm owned by Parry and Co., Ltd., in Travancore-Cochin in producing alcohol and neither in fixing the price of sugarcane nor sugar the huge profit got out of this manufacture is taken into account?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: In view of the fact that bye-products are now not taken into consideration in fixing the price of sugar, have the factories been given a free hand and free discretion to sell sugar at the rates they like?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have lifted control on movement as well as prices, and we believe that as a result of the measures we have taken, the prices are fairly satisfactory.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: The statement only gives the upper limit of the extent of development of by-products. May I know the lower limits also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what specific portion in the statement the hon. Member refers to. If he clarifies what he means, I will answer him.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I refer to line 2 under molasses, line 2 under bagasse and line 2 under pressmud.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of it.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के कारण खंडसारी का व्यापार रोज़ बरोज़ घटता जाता है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस वक्त तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस के काफी ऊंचे दाम देने पड़ते हैं ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if the price of sugar is determined after taking into consideration the price of sugarcane, and also the by-products that are produced in the factories?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. And this is contained in the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether any research has been carried on for the use of bagasse, and if so, the results thereof?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Experiments have been carried on for a long time, and I am glad to say that it is possible to use it for newsprint making and other paper making.

Central Tractor Organisation (Committee)

*693. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state which assumptions made in the calculation of the cost and economics of the Central Tractor Organisation were considered by the Planning Commission to need re-examination?

(b) When is the Committee set up for the purpose likely to submit its report?

(c) Are any new tractors proposed to be purchased by this Organisation during the year 1953?

(d) If so, (i) how many, (ii) at what cost, and (iii) from which country or countries are they going to be purchased?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Planning Commission have not suggested re-examination of any particular assumptions made in the calculations of the cost and economics of the Central Tractor Organisation. The Commission, however, intimated that the whole question of cost and expenditure involved in various activities of the Organisation should be examined.

(b) The Committee under the chairmanship of Col. B. H. Zaidi, M.P., which is looking into various aspects of the working of the Organisation, has made considerable progress, and it is expected that it will submit its report within a few weeks.

(c) and (d). 30 tractors were ordered during 1952-53 and these are expected to be received shortly. The cost of these tractors is Rs. 28,61,800, and they are being obtained from U.S.A.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What factors are considered in fixing the rate per acre for the work done by this organization in different States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have made the calculation taking into account all the expenditure involved. I may add that we are likely to revise the rates because we have not been able to work at the prevailing rates.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is it a fact that in 1951 Rs. 52 per acre was charged, and in the year 1952 it was reduced to Rs. 32/-? What is the reason for this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of this specific question, but I think Rs. 52/- was the charge which was made.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know why this Committee was appointed by Government when the Estimates Committee of this House was seized of this question? Why was this Committee appointed by the Government of India over the head of the Estimates Committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We were not aware of the Estimates Committee coming in between because the Estimates Committee is going through the whole Ministry. We thought this specific question with specific terms of reference was necessary to be investigated by a few M. Ps. bringing their own judgment to bear upon the matter.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि बहुत से ट्रैक्टर बेकाम इसलिये पड़े रहते हैं कि उन के अतिरिक्त हिस्से नहीं मिलते और जो अभी इस सवाल की धारा (सी) और (डी) के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि इतने ट्रैक्टर और आ रहे हैं तो क्या जहां से ट्रैक्टर मंगाये गये है वहां पर इस बात का भी वादा ले लिया गया है कि उन के हिस्से जब भी जरूरत पड़ेगी वे भेज दिये जावेंगे ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह तो बड़ा लम्बा सवाल है, मैं इस का नोटिस चाहूंगा, संभव है वह कमेटी उस प्रश्न को भी डील करेगी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के अतिरिक्त हिस्सों के सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा, क्योंकि अतिरिक्त हिस्से न मिलने से ट्रैक्टर बेकाम पड़े रहते हैं, स्पेयर पार्टस न मिलने के कारण ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has already replied to the question. He has said this Committee will go into this matter.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : नहीं, सभापति जी, मैं समझता हूं कि अतिरिक्त हिस्सों के बारे में कई बार सवाल उठाया गया है और पूछा गया है कि क्या नये ट्रैक्टर और मंगाए गये हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां से नये ट्रैक्टर मंगाए गये हैं या भविष्य में मंगाए जाने वाले हैं उन के अतिरिक्त हिस्सों के बारे में भी कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि जिस से वे हमेशा वहां से मिल सकेंगे ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I said I would like to have notice of the question.

Several Hon. Members *rose*.—

Mr. Chairman: If so many Members stand up at one time, I cannot call all of them. Shri Barman.

Shri Barman: May I know whether this Committee was appointed after the sub-committee of the Estimates Committee was looking into the matter, or was it appointed before that?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I may assure my hon. friend we had no intention to duplicate the work—I at least did not know that any specific sub-committee of the Estimates Committee had been appointed.

Shri Velayudhan: With regard to (c) and (d) may I know, Sir, whether the huge quantity of spare parts of these tractors now lying idle in the Pusa Institute or in the forest is being utilized or is being wasted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are some spare parts which have not been used, but every effort is being made either to use them or to dispose of them. None of them is being wasted or allowed to deteriorate.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, what are the terms of reference of this Committee that has been appointed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Essentially the Committee has been appointed to find out how the expenditure per acre works out to be, and whether, on taking a review of the working of the whole organization, it is in the national interest to continue this organization, whether it is profitable both for the cultivators and the Government.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what is the system by which these new tractors are being purchased, whether some officer has been sent to place orders there, or any tenders were invited or any other method was adopted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These are all transactions of the past. None are being purchased at the present time.

Shri Gidwani: Because I know lakhs of rupees are being spent.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All this has been investigated by the Estimates Committee also.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government is aware that there is a feeling in the public that there is much scandal about this tractor organization?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to reply to this question. There is some misunderstanding in the minds of the people, and I am prepared to say that there were...

Shri Gidwani: I want some information.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. When the hon. Minister is on his feet replying to a question, the hon. Member should not interrupt.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There have been probably some mistakes committed, but it is very wrong to suggest that there is anything which can be termed as scandal, and I think, on the whole, the organization has discharged its duties well, and contributed to progress.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is Government aware that the Estimates Committee of the House of the People has fully gone into this question of the Tractor Organization, that a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee has gone into a field investigation of the activities of this organization, and that the report of the Estimates Committee is to be presented any day to this House?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I learn so, Sir.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Minister aware that the appointment of a Committee consisting of certain Members of this House to investigate into the same question would detract from the value of the report which the Estimates Committee might make to this hon. House?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is very wrong to say that it will detract from it. We respect both the Committees, and if my friend wants that the Estimates Committee should be respected more, I am prepared to do it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You yourself, Sir, is a Member of the Estimates Committee ....

Mr. Chairman: There is no occasion for argument now. We cannot go deeply into this question at this stage. The Question Hour is only devoted to eliciting information from the hon. Minister, and therefore, I cannot allow this argument.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not discussing, Sir. A vital question of privilege affecting this hon. House is involved in this particular question and answer.

Mr. Chairman: What is the point? Let the hon. Member kindly explain?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have already notified the Chair in a formal letter last week, drawing attention to this particular fact, that the appointment of committees by the Government, when statutory committees of this House are investigating questions is a very serious matter. It has happened in the case of the Public Accounts Committee also. You would recall that the Hirakud question was taken over by one particular investigator. That is the point I am raising, and I hope the Chair, in due course, would give a ruling on this matter.

Mr. Chairman: At this stage, it does not arise. The matter will be looked into. As the hon. Member has already sent a letter, it shall be replied to, and the point looked into.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether the tractors that are being purchased at the present time, presumably in the United States, are being purchased by any individual officer of the Ministry sent there, or through the India Supply Mission, Washington?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question. I would also like my hon. friend to specify the particular set of tractors which he has in mind.

Shri Raghavachari: May I know whether the Government propose to stop the functioning of this new committee which they have appointed, over and above the Estimates Committee?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Until a ruling is given.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no conflict, I do not think that we are trying to make this other committee which we have appointed, sit in judgment over the Estimates Committee. In all probability, they will be complementary committees, and not conflicting ones.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Minister stated that the C.T.O. is working very well. May I know whether an officer at the head of the C.T.O. was dismissed before, for certain defalcation in the purchase of tractors, or something like that?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think anybody was dismissed, but I would like my hon. friend to give me notice of this question.

POST OFFICES

694. Ch. Lakshman Singh Charak: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how many post offices are in the Jammu and Kashmir State at present?

(b) What is the average monthly income and expenditure of the village post offices in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Urban 31.

Rural 269 as on 31st March, 1953.

(b) Information is not readily available.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know from where the personnel working in these post offices in Jammu and Kashmir, are drawn, from the inhabitants of that area or from outside?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are drawn from the inhabitants of the area in most cases.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I further enquire whether the allegation reported to have been made by the ex-Prime Minister of Kashmir, to the effect that discrimination is being made in the matter of appointments to the Communication Department, has come to the notice of the Government; and if so, is there any foundation for that allegation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I consider that allegation as unfortunate, and I may add that it is totally unfounded.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Do the Government propose to increase the number of post offices in the villages of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that we have more than doubled the number of post offices in Jammu and Kashmir State, ever since 15th August 1947. It is now 269, as against about 130 previously.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether post offices have been opened in Jammu and Kashmir, in villages having a population of less than 2,000?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Every case depends on its merits. In most cases, we have followed a uniform policy, governing the opening of new post offices throughout the country, namely that of opening post offices for villages with a population of above 2,000 but in certain cases, we might have allowed some concession.

PARLAKIMEDI LIGHT RAILWAY

*695. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that many breaches have been caused to the Parlakimedi Light Railway line (Eastern Railway Zone) by the floods during the month of June, 1953?

(b) If so, what is the total value of damage caused?

(c) Were communications dislocated for some period due to these breaches?

(d) Do Government propose to make any improvements to avoid such breaches in future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Rs. 5,000 approximately.

(c) Yes, for about 3 days.

(d) Question of providing additional waterways etc. is under consideration.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the names of places at which the breaches were caused?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no specific name of the place where these breaches occurred. They were caused on a section of the railways.

Shri B. C. Das: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that breaches are an annual occurrence there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes. Government are aware of that, and they are taking adequate steps to cope up with them, by providing additional waterways.

Shri B. C. Das: Are the Government considering the question of changing the light railway into a metre gauge railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether these breaches have been caused on account of the fact that there is a narrow drainage system provided by the culverts under bridges?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are being widened, and additional waterways are also being provided.

TATA LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

***696. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total outturn of boilers and locomotives by the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Ltd. during the year 1952-53;

(b) the target in respect of the outturn of boilers each month;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the annual outturn of locomotives; and

(d) if so, the target so fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 30 boilers and 30 locomotives (complete with boilers).

(b) 8 boilers per month from December 1953.

(c) Yes.

(d) 1951-52 7.

1952-53 30

1953-54 33

1954-55 50

1955-56 50.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government are giving any help, or have they guaranteed any profit to that company, for manufacturing these goods?

Shri Alagesan: We have participated in the capital of the company. We have contributed Rs. 2 crores towards that.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what will be the cost of one boiler produced in this factory? And how is that cost decided?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether in the agreement that has been made with this company, so far this question has not been settled, as to what will be the price of the boiler produced in this factory?

Shri Alagesan: The negotiations have been going on for a number of years. We shall soon arrive at a result, and fixation of prices will be done very soon.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the basis on which any amount is advanced to this company for the boilers produced?

Shri Alagesan: Now, since the prices have not been determined, we are making *ad hoc* payments. After the prices are fixed, these will be adjusted.

MECHANIZATION OF TELEPHONE ACCOUNTING OFFICES

***697. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to mechanize the work of telephone bills and accounts in telephone accounting offices;

(b) if so, where this system is likely to be introduced first; and

(c) the estimated cost involved?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). An experiment is being made in this connection with a view to minimise complaints regarding incorrect or inaccurate bills in the Telephone Revenue Accounts Office (North) Delhi at a cost of about Rs. 2,00,000. If this experiment is successful the question of extending it to other offices would be considered with the limited purpose mentioned above.

Shri Punnoose: Apart from this scheme which might take time to fructify, may I know whether there is any other method, to minimise the complaints with regard to these telephone bills?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member is well aware that the trunk traffic has increased, since partition, from 5·3 million calls in 1948, to 12·8 million calls in 1952-53. As a result, the work has become too unwieldy, and complaints have been coming. It was not possible by human labour to minimise the complaints. Therefore we have resorted to this method, for the sake of accuracy and correct billing.

Shrimati Jayashri: How many men will be thrown out of work, as a result of this mechanisation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may assure the hon. Member that no worker has been thrown out of employment. In the future also, if we extend this scheme, it will be our policy not to throw out any person from employment.

DOCUMENTARY FILM

*698. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether a full length documentary film of agricultural achievements attained during the last quarter century in India is proposed to be brought out?

(b) If so, how long will it take to prepare this film?

(c) At what cost will it be prepared?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The film is expected to be ready by April, 1954.

(c) No cost on account of this film is involved to either the I.C.A.R. or the Government of India as the T.C.A. technicians are producing it for the Council.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the United States Information Service has anything to do with the preparation of this film?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not the United States Information Service as such. It is the T.C.A. Administration that is doing this.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह फिल्म किस किस भाषा में बनाया जा रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह तो शायद अंग्रेजी में ही तैयार हो रहा है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का भी ख्याल रक्खा जाता है कि जिस भाषा को हमने अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है, उस में भी ऐसा फिल्म बनाने की जरूरत है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : हां, मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस ओर हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने पहला क़दम उठाया है कि ऐनुवल रिपोर्ट बनाते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा उस को अंग्रेजी में भी तैयार किया और हिन्दी में भी बनाया और हमें उसका पूरा ख्याल है कि हिन्दी अब राष्ट्रभाषा है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Question hour is over.

Mr. Chairman: Now, presentation of Petition......

Shri Frank Anthony: May I, with your permission, Sir, raise a matter which affects the rights of Members with regard to questions? So far as I am aware, it is always a Member's right—and even a matter of courtesy—that when a question is disallowed, he should be informed that it is disallowed and a reference made to the relevant rule or sub-rule, so that he can modify or enter into some kind of argument with the office. Now, questions are being slaughtered wholesale and no information is given to Members and no reference made. We do not have that right, nor even the ordinary courtesy of getting a reply.

Mr. Chairman: It would have been better if the hon. Member had seen the Deputy-Speaker in his Chamber and complained about it. In regard to any particular question, such a complaint does not arise, but in regard to questions wholesale such a complaint may be found to be absolutely unfounded. I am not in the know, but I request the hon. Member to raise this question with the Deputy-Speaker in his Chamber so that a proper reply may be given. If the practice is so bad that there is a wholesale slaughter of questions, then remedy should be sought in a proper manner.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Any number of questions are disallowed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KENPHAD

*682. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a new variety of wheat called "Kenphad" has been developed at Agricultural Research Stations at Mahabaleshwar and Niphad in Bombay State?

(b) What are the main characteristics of this wheat which distinguish it from other qualities of wheat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Kenphad wheats are more resistant to black rust than other varieties.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*686. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many accidents, Dakotas were involved during the last two years; and

(b) in how many of these accidents other aircrafts were involved?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the required information. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 62.]

ACCUMULATION OF GOODS AT AHMEDABAD

*689. **Shri Raghavaiah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was an acute shortage of cotton and coal and piling up of cloth bales in the Ahmedabad Textiles Mills due to inadequate transport facilities in the months of May and June, 1953?

(b) If so, what were the reasons for the inadequacy of transport?

(c) Who were responsible for it?

(d) What steps have Government taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) During these two months comparatively less quantity of cotton and coal moved to Ahmedabad. In the case of despatches of textiles from Ahmedabad, there was an increase over the Metre Gauge and some decrease over the Broad Gauge.

The reductions in the movements do not appear to have been such as to have brought about acute shortage of raw materials for and overstocking of finished products of the Ahmedabad Textile Mills.

(b) and (c). The Bombay State Government asked for a heavy movement of fodder to famine areas during these months even at the expense of other traffic including cotton to and textiles from Ahmedabad. Unprecedented water scarcity, which was beyond the control of the Railway, adversely affected the movement on the Kotah and Rutlam Districts, which brought down movement of coal to Ahmedabad.

(d) With the disappearance of the heavy demand of famine hay traffic and the easing of the conditions brought about by water scarcity the position has now improved.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

*691. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees involved in railway accidents which occurred during the year 1953 up-to-date; and

(b) the compensation paid to them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 22 Railway employees were killed and 100 injured in train accidents during the period January to July, 1953, both inclusive.

(b) The information is under compilation and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

CHIEF CASH WITNESSES

***699. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Chief Cash Witnesses on the Northern Railway and the number of posts existing on the ex-E. P. Railway; and

(b) the method of recruitment to this post?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is only one post of Chief Cash Witness on the Northern Railway and there was also only one post in this category on the late Eastern Punjab Railway.

(b) This post is filled by selection from among the staff who have the requisite experience of handling and collection of cash.

CLAIM OFFICES

***700. Shri R. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state which Railways, other than North Eastern Railway, have got more than one claims office under the Regrouping system?

(b) Is there any other Railway under the Regrouping system, the claims office of which has been transferred from the Headquarter to a sub-office?

(c) If not, what are the exceptional circumstances under which this course was considered necessary in the case of North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Northern, Central and Southern Railways.

(b) and (c). In no case has the Claims Office of a regrouped Railway been transferred from headquarters to other stations. In fact the Northern, Central, Southern and North Eastern Railways inherited more than one Claims Office from the integrating units. On the North Eastern Railway, two Claims Offices, one at Calcutta and the other at Gorakhpur have been allowed to continue. There has, however, been some redistribution of work between these two offices.

SYLVICULTURE

***701. Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether working plans of sylviculture are at present submitted by State Governments for opinion to the Inspector General of Forests?

(b) If so, in how many cases during the year 1952-53 was the Inspector General of Forests consulted?

(c) Is there going to be any Central policy in this matter?

(d) Has there been any soil survey to regulate regeneration of different species according to India's needs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The summaries of working plans are received by the Inspector General of Forests from the States for such comments as he may have to make from an all-India angle.

(b) Eleven cases.

(c) The Central Policy is laid down in the National Forest Policy promulgated in May 1952, copies of which are available in the library of the House.

(d) Yes; soil reconnaissance surveys are invariably undertaken by State Forest Departments whenever these are considered necessary to ascertain the best technique and species to be regenerated in any particular locality.

RAILWAY SHEDS

***702. Shri Hem Raj:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Passenger Amenities Committee on the Northern Railway has considered the proposal for the construction of open sheds for passengers at Jawalamukhi Road and Kangra Railway Stations?

(b) If so, do Government propose to construct these sheds?

(c) When are these sheds expected to be constructed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Action will be taken after the Passenger Amenities Committee makes its recommendations on the proposal.

RAILWAY SIDINGS

***703. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parties were refused construction of sidings at Badampahar and Kuldiha at their own cost for the reason of weighing difficulties:

(b) whether any weighing arrangements for iron ore have since been made at Badampahar and Kuldiha:

(c) if so, when this arrangement was made: and

(d) if not, how wagons are booked without weighing?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Wagons are now booked on the basis of the normal carrying capacity plus two tons, over-loading being checked by measuring the cubical contents of the ore loaded in wagons.

OIL SEEDS

***704. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of research schemes undertaken by Government to increase the production of oil seeds in India?

(b) What steps have been taken to multiply and distribute seeds to growers in the different States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Twenty-nine research schemes, which are ultimately expected to lead to increased production of oilseeds have been undertaken by the State Governments with financial assistance from the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

(b) The Department of Agriculture in each State is responsible for multiplying improved varieties of oilseeds evolved for the State and for distributing them to growers. Schemes for this purpose are in operation in the States of Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad and Saurashtra with financial assistance from the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

KANGANI SYSTEM OF LABOUR RECRUITMENT

***705. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 813 asked on the 18th December, 1952 regarding Kangani System of Labour Recruitment and state whether the Central Government have received any report from the Madras Government regarding the progress made in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): Yes; a report on the working of the measures suggested to State Governments for checking the evils of the 'Kangani System' has been received recently from the Government of Madras. According to this report, the planters have implemented all measures except the one relating to formation of co-operative credit societies and co-operative stores and as a result a number of evils associated with the System has been eliminated.

CONTROL OF LOCUST SWARMS

***706. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether our aircrafts have been used successfully for controlling the menace of locust swarms that prevails in certain parts of the country?

(b) If so, at what periods such attempts were made by Government?

(c) If not, have Government explored the possibilities of this method?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Aerial operations against locusts are possible with particular types of aircraft. There are, however, limitations to such operations on account of the limited range of flight of aircraft suitable for the purpose and their limited insecticides carrying capacity.

(b) Aerial operations were undertaken in 1951 and 1952 with the assistance of planes and personnel loaned by U. S. Government. They are in progress at present also.

(c) Does not arise.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN TEZPUR AND RANGAPARA

***707. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were local trains running from Tezpur to Rangapara before Government took over the T.B. Railway;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether some of these trains have been stopped;

(d) if so, how many;

(e) whether there is a demand for the restoration of some of these trains; and

(f) whether Government propose to restore any of these trains?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) When the Tezpur-Balipara Railway was worked as narrow gauge first by the Company and then by the Government, the train services each way were as follows:

On Saturday—Two trains between Tezpur and Balipara.

On Sundays—A total of five trains *viz.*, two between Tezpur and Balipara, two between Tezpur and Rangapara North and one between Tezpur and Bindukuri.

On other five days of the week—A total of three trains *viz.*, two between Tezpur and Balipara and one train between Tezpur and Rangapara North.

(c) and (d). From 30th April 1953 with the conversion of the Tezpur-Rangapara North section into Metre gauge connecting with the rest of the North Eastern Railway, on Sundays there is now a reduction of two trains each way *viz.*, one between Tezpur and Rangapara North and one between Tezpur and Bindukuri

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF WELLS

***708. Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells allotted to each of the three States of Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under the Supplementary Operational Agreement signed between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America on the 20th April, 1953; and

(b) the period within which each State has to complete the construction of the allotted wells?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Under Supplemental Agreement to Operational Agreement No. 6 as subsequently amended on 25th June 1953, 650 tubewells, have been allotted to four States as follows:

U.P.	280
Bihar	75
Punjab	160
Pepsu	135

(b) The whole project is scheduled to be completed by June, 1956.

STATUTORY COMMODITY BODIES

***709. Prof. Mathew:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the Statutory Commodity Bodies under his Ministry which provide:

(i) free medical facilities. as provided by the Central Government, to all their staff;

(ii) free medical facilities, as provided by the Central Government to some of their staff only;

(iii) the Central Government rate of pay to their peons; and

(iv) security of tenure to the staff against degrading and dismissal, as provided by the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) (i) and (ii). There are four Statutory Commodity Committees under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, namely,

(1) the Indian Lac Cess Committee;

(2) the Indian Central Cotton Committee;

(3) the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee; and

(4) the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

All of them provide free medical facilities, as provided by the Central Government to their staff except those serving the Committees on foreign service terms or employed in the schemes of the Committees run by the State Governments. As regards staff on deputation with the Committees from States on foreign service terms or the Committee staff working in the schemes run by the various States, the Medical Attendance Rules of the State Government concerned are applicable.

(iii) All the four Committees pay their peons at the Central Government scale of pay except those employed in schemes run by various States where the rates of pay of the State Government concerned are applicable.

(iv) The Central Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, which are applicable to Central Government servants. are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the employees, of all the Statutory Commodity Committees with the exception of the staff employed on contract where the terms of contract as entered into between the employee and the Committee are applicable.

LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS

***710. Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of un-workable locomotives and wagons lying in Moghalsarai Railway yard;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plans to utilise them; and

(c) if so, in what way?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 123 condemned locomotives and 99 condemned wagons are lying in Bechupur Yard near Moghalsarai.

(b) and (c). They cannot be utilised but will be stripped off such parts as can be used on other Rolling Stock and the unwanted material left will be sold by public auction.

REGIONAL TOURIST TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES

***711. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Regional Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees have been formed?

(b) What are their functions?

(c) In how many regions has the country been divided in so far as the Tourist Traffic is concerned?

(d) Are they wholly or partially supported by the Central Government?

(e) If so, in what way?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. Regional Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. A Committee is also being formed at Madras.

(b) The Committees are to advise the Regional Tourist Officers in all matters relating to the development of tourist traffic.

(c) There is no formal division of the country for tourist traffic purposes. For administrative convenience however India has been divided into five broad regions, namely Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Kashmir. Besides this, certain officers of the State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal have been appointed as Honorary Regional Tourist Officers to help the Central Government in their tourist promotion activities in their respective States.

(d) and (e). The Tourist Offices at Agra, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Srinagar are being maintained by the Government of India.

FREIGHT ON IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

***712. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how much amount has so far been paid as freight on imported foodgrains during the years 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): About Rs. 40 crores have been paid as freight on import of foodgrains from abroad during 1951 and about Rs. 38 crores during 1952.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN BURMA AND INDIA

***713. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations have been received by his Ministry requesting for the opening of Visakhapatnam Port for passenger traffic between Burma and India;

(b) the reasons contained in the representations; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Excepting for a single representation from the Burma Andhras which has been received very recently through the Ministry of External Affairs, no other representation on the subject appears to have been received in the Ministry of Transport.

(b) A statement showing the reasons urged in the representation is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 63.]

(c) The Government of India took up the matter immediately with the Scindias who, after careful consideration, have stated that there are no prospects of their opening such a service in the near future as it would not be economical for them to do so having regard to the likely passenger traffic and the cargo prospects in either direction.

ANDHRA PASSENGERS FOR RANGOON

***714. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Andhra passengers bound for Rangoon *via* Madras regarding the inconveniences and hardships while going to and from Madras; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the answer given by me just now to question No. 713. Barring the representation from the Burma Andhras referred to therein, no other representation or complaints have been received. As stated therein, there is, I am afraid, no prospect in the near future of resuming a direct shipping service from Visakhapatnam to Rangoon.

CANNED FISH

360. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quantity and value of canned fish and other similar items of sea-food imported into India from 1947-48 to 1952-53; and

(b) whether the Government of India have any programme for developing the fish and sea-food canning industry in order to prevent large quantities of these items of food being rendered unfit for consumption by decay, etc.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 64.]

(b) No, not at present.

FISH WASTE

361. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fish-waste produced yearly at present by the fishing industry in India; and

(b) whether Government have investigated the possibility of recovering chemicals useful in the food, cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries from fish-wastes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The production of manure from fish residue after extraction of oil, particularly from sardines, varies from year to year. The production of such manure during 1948-49 was estimated at 936,000 maunds.

(b) Since fish landing centres are numerous and scattered all along the coast of the country and the quantity of fish landed at any one centre is small it has not been practicable to make the investigation in question. Some experimental work in this connection is, however, being done in Bombay and Madras States.

TUBE WELLS ON EITHER SIDE OF BIKANER CANAL

362. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government for sinking tube-wells on either side of the Bikaner Canal near Ferozepur Head Works to augment supplies of water when ordinarily the supply of water in the river runs low by the middle of April to end of June?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Government of Rajasthan had such a proposal but the economics of this scheme have yet to be studied.

हैड लाइट

३६३. श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे के कितने इंजन आजकल बिना हैड लाइट के चलते हैं ?

(ख) ऐसा होने के कारण क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस हैड लाइट की कमी को दूर करने का विचार है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 106 locomotives of the Northern Railway employed on shunting services in station yards are not fitted with headlights. The remaining 1245 locomotives employed in hauling trains are fitted with head-lights. Shunting locomotives are normally not equipped with head-lights.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

लखनऊ डिवीजन में गाड़ियों का लेट चलना

३६४. श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन में गत दो मास से रेल गाड़ियां लेट चल रही हैं ; तथा

(ख) यदि ऐसा है, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There was a slight fall in the punctuality of passenger trains on this Division during the months of June and July, 1953. The percentage of trains not losing time was 80 in June and 79 in July, 1953.

(b) This was one of the repercussions, on operation, of the acute shortage of water at Janghai and Suraiwan watering stations and heavy incidence of sickness amongst running staff.

REGISTERED BOOK POST PACKETS

365. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the receipts during the period from January to April 1953 under—

(i) registered book post packets; and

(ii) registered parcels; and

(b) the receipts under the above two heads separately for the months of May and June 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No account is maintained of the revenue derived from each class of postal traffic. The information asked for is not, therefore, available.

WATERMEN ON RAILWAYS

366. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of watermen posted on the Northern Railway?

(b) How many of them are in permanent service and how many in seasonal service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 2,800 watermen.

(b) 1,478 are employed permanently and the remaining 1,322 temporarily for the hot weather months only.

RATIONED AREAS

367. **Shri Dabhi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there are some rationed areas in the country, where besides ration shops there are economic price shops where additional rationed foodgrains are sold to ration-card-holders?

(b) Are there some rationed areas where besides ration shops, there are economic price shops where rationed foodgrains in limited quantities are allowed to be imported for personal consumption?

(c) Are there some rationed areas where there are neither economic shops nor any rationed foodgrains allowed to be imported for personal consumption?

(d) If the answers to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this difference between different rationed areas?

(e) What are the names of the rationed areas referred to above?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c) and (e). In Calcutta Industrial Areas and Delhi rationed area there are economic price shops where limited additional quantities of rice are sold to ration card holders. In Delhi rationed area wheat and its products are also sold from these shops without any quantitative limit.

In Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Calcutta Industrial area limited quantities of rice are allowed to be imported on private account for sale through some special shops to ration card holders against their ration quantum and not in addition to it.

In all rationed areas one can import limited quantities of rationed foodgrains if it is the produce of his own land to be adjusted against his ration card. In Delhi one can import rationed foodgrains and in Calcutta rice only even if these are not the produce of his own land, but to be counted against his ration card.

(d) The Economic Shops in Calcutta and Delhi have been opened to minimise smuggling of rationed foodgrains into these areas from the adjoining producing areas.

CLERKS IN GORAKHPUR DIVISION OF P. AND T. DEPARTMENT

368. **Shri Dhusiya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total number of permanent and temporary clerks in the Gorakhpur Division of the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) What is the number of Scheduled Castes employees there?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

Total Number of permanent clerks 149

Total Number of temporary clerks	109

(b) No. of Scheduled caste officials working in Gorakhpur Division.

Permanent	4
Temporary	7

WATER COOLERS ON WESTERN RAILWAY

369. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations and the number of water coolers that have been provided on the Western Railway upto the end of 1952-53;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the names of stations on the Western Railway and the number of mobile water coolers provided thereon upto the end of 1952-53;

(d) what other arrangements have been made for supply of cold drinking water, particularly during the current hot season on various stations on the Western Railway, together with the names of such stations after the announcement made by the Minister of Railways in the last Budget Session;

(e) the total amount spent on the provision of water coolers at various stations on the Western Railway so far; and

(f) the amount estimated to be spent on the provision of water coolers by the end of the year 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 65.]

(b) Rs. 2,29,759/-.

(c) One mobile water cooler is in service at Bombay Central. There are also 28 mobile cooled water tanks (trolley type) provided at eighteen stations, as follows:—

Bombay Central	1
Bulsar	2
Surat	2
Broach	2
Baroda	2
Anand	2
Ahmedabad	2
Viramgam	1
Godhra	1
Ratlam	1
Ujjain	2
Kotah	1
Gangapur	1
Ajmer	2
Bandikui	2
Phulera	2
Abu Road	1
Jaipur	1
TOTAL 18	28

(d) A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 66.]

(e) Rs. 2,54,719/-.

(f) Rs. 81,000/- (approximate) in addition to what has already been spent as shown under (e) above.

Go-sadans

370. Shri Heda. (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of *Go-sadans* started during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) What is the difference between the existing *Go-shalas or Pinjrapoles* and these *Sadans*?

(c) Is there any advantage in changing these *Go-shalas into Go-sadans*?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 1951-52 Nil
1952-53 9

(b) Existing *Go-shalas* and *Pinjrapoles* are, as a rule, situated in or near cities for maintaining both unproductive and productive cattle while *Go-sadans* are located in forest areas for housing only unproductive and infirm cattle.

(c) No.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

371. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what changes are proposed in National Highway No. 7 as a result of the Tungabhadra Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The Tungabhadra project (with a dam site near Hospet) does not affect National Highway No. 7. The hon. Member is presumably referring to the proposed Krishna-Pennar project. If, as is likely, the dam site of this project is located at Sidheswaram, a substantial length of National Highway No. 7 along the route *via* Kurnool would be submerged. It has, therefore, been decided tentatively to take this National Highway through Madhavaram and Raichur.

MINOR PORTS IN KUTCH

372. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the re-organised administrative set-up for the minor ports in Kutch?

(b) Is this administration self-supporting?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Excluding Kandla which is being developed into a major port, the minor ports in Kutch, namely Mandvi, Mundra, Jakhau, Koteswar and Lakhpat are administered by the Chief Commissioner, Kutch, through a Port Commissioner and Harbour Engineer.

(b) Yes, the minor ports administration in Kutch is self supporting in regard to its revenue expenditure but loans are being granted to it to meet expenditure on certain improvement works.

रेलवे लाइनें

३७३. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से जून, १९५३ तक के काल में कितने मील लम्बी नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाई गईं ; तथा

(ख) इस प्रकार बनाई गई नई रेलवे लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The following Railway lines have been opened during the period January to June, 1953:—

(i) Diggi-Tordi Sagar, 12 miles, opened on 12-5-1953.

(ii) Shoranur-Angadipuram, 17·50 miles, opened on 16-4-1953.

(iii) Vasad-Kathana, 26·60 miles, opened on 10-6-1953.

Further, surveys for those new lines which are proposed to be taken up during the Plan period and which have not so far been surveyed, are expected to start from next month.

साप्ताहिक वापसी टिकट

३७४. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाएंगे कि किन किन रेलों पर साप्ताहिक वापसी टिकट प्रचलित किये गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to concessional week-end return tickets. It so, no railway has introduced such tickets.

प्लेट-फार्मों का विस्तार

३७५. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३-५४ में जून के महीने तक कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों और प्लेट-फार्मों का सुधार व विस्तार किया जा चुका है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SOIL EROSION

376. Shri Barman: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Central

Government have got any estimate of soil erosion—both rain erosion and wind erosion?

(b) If so, what is the estimate?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No quantitative estimate is available.

(b) Does not arise.

DERAILMENT OF WAGONS BETWEEN DINDIGUL AND TRICHINOPOLY

377. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that derailment of 11 wagons of goods train had taken place between Dindigul and Trichinopoly Stations on the Southern Railway during the last week of July, 1953?

(b) Were there any casualties due to the accident?

(c) Did the accident take place during night time?

(d) What were the main causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. On 29-7-1953, No. 2609 Goods on the run between Kalpattichatram and Ayyalur stations on the Trichinopoly-Madura Metre Gauge Section of the Southern Railway, was derailed,

(b) Yes. The Guard and the two brakesmen sustained slight injuries.

(c) No. The accident took place at 10-35 A.M.

(d) Failure of the driver and the Guard of the train to apply the brakes as required by rules to prevent the parted rear portion from running away.

ड्रेजर

३७८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **परिवहन मंत्री** यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत सरकार के भारत में कितने बकेट ड्रेजर, डिप्पर ड्रेजर और सेक्शन ड्रेजर हैं ;

(ख) भारत में कितने ड्रेजरों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) विदेशी कम्पनियों के कितने ड्रेजर भारत में इस समय काम कर रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) No information is available with the Government of India.

RURAL POST OFFICES IN BIHAR

379. Shri Ram Dhani Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how many rural post offices will be opened during the year 1953 in the State of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 286 rural post offices are proposed to be opened in the State of Bihar during 1953-54.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

380. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Indian farmer students have been sent to the United States of America to get first-hand experience of American method of cultivation?

(b) Has the selection of these students been made and to what States do they belong?

(c) Are there lady-students among them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. They came from fifteen different States of India although the final selections were made on basis of suitability and not on **State-basis.**

(c) No.

DERAILMENT AT NAMLI

381. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the extent of loss suffered by the Western Railway owing to the derailment of eighteen wagons at Namli, six miles from Ratlam on the first of August, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): At about 0-50 hours on the night between the 1st and 2nd August, 1953, eighteen wagons of No. 1370 Down Goods train derailed while it was on the run between Ratlam and Namli stations on the Khandwa-Ajmer Metre Gauge Section of the Western Railway resulting in damage to Railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 4,700.

DERAILMENTS

382. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many derailments have so far taken place on the Railways during the months of July and August, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The number of derailments to trains, which occurred on the Railways during the month of July 1953 was 115. The figures for August 1953 will be furnished soon after the close of the month.

QUARTERS ON SULTANPUR-JAFRABAD RAILWAY LINE

383. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of station-buildings and residential quarters situated on the Sultanpur-Jafrabad Railway line;

(b) the total number of persons employed for looking after such buildings;

(c) the annual amount spent on them;

(d) the number of buildings which have been leased out to Government authorities and private persons; and

(e) the rent collected so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 6 station buildings and 68 residential quarters.

(b) 4 chowkidars.

(c) Rs. 2,280 per annum.

(d) After the dismantlement of Sultanpur-Jafrabad section, all the buildings and land thereon were made over to the civil authorities for leasing out to private persons.

(e) A credit for Rs. 21,330 has so far been afforded by the civil authorities.

POST OFFICES IN GUNTUR

384. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices have been opened in the year 1952-53 in the District of Guntur in Madras State; and

(b) how many of them are Post and Telegraph Offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Post Officers opened in the year 1952-53 in the District of Guntur in Madras State:

Urban	7
Rural	2

(b) All the nine offices opened in 1952-53 are only Post Offices. They are not telegraph offices.

THEFT OF COAL AT PILIBHIT

385. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of theft of raw coal have been detected and reported at Pilibhit Railway station of the North Eastern Railway during the years 1952 and 1953; and

(b) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One only.

(b) The case has been reported to the Government Railway Police, Pilibhit and is under their investigation.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

386. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the National Highways, State-wise, with the length of each, which are under construction, under the Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 67.]

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

387. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the I.L.O. experts was invited by the Government of India to study and report on the organizational aspect of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether that team has submitted its report; and

(c) the chief features of that report?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Report of the I.L.O. Experts has only recently been received and it is under examination now. A statement on the Chief features of the Report will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

Acc. No....25/155....
Dated....25.11.201

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 20th August, 1953

The House met at Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

9-16 A. M.

ANDHRA STATE BILL

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): Sir, I present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding the Andhra State Bill, 1953.

ANDHRA STATE BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Chairman: Now, we take up the legislative business. Further consideration of the Motion moved by Dr. Kailas Nath Katju on the 13th August 1953.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Yesterday I said that the debate had been most interesting and exceedingly profitable to me because, though the hon. Members surveyed the whole scene in India, right from the north to the south and east to the west and departed widely from Andhra, it was interesting, and I think also of importance to hear the various points of view mentioned here. As one hon. Member was pleased to say, the first two days were devoted by my hon. friends from Andhra Desh and Tamil Nad exchanging compliments with each other and the next two days....

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Complaints.

Dr. Katju: ......were devoted to the exposition of the doctrine of linguistic provinces and we had all views explained—downright support, downright opposition, and the medium, namely, starting with opposition and ending with maximum support. As I said, it was a revealing debate. It would, it seems to me, on the strength of this debate not be possible for anybody to say that any particular view holds the field. (*Some Hon. Members*: No.) It may be that the gentlemen who today are supporting the doctrine may, like my hon. friend, reverse the gear and end by opposing it. I say so for one reason, because the impression that was left on my mind was a sort of an idea that language—the bond of language—is, so to say, the sole key to heaven and to prosperity. You bring all the same language speaking people together and at once they rise! All economic questions are solved, all difficulties surmounted and there is an end of the matter! (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Katju: I am only giving my impression; I may be wrong. Please remember I cannot get away from my surroundings. For 40 years I have been told very often by people that I have been wrong.

An. Hon. Member: Realise it sometimes.

Dr. Katju: One of my hon. friends, whom I do not notice here, started his speech by saying that he had now become a member of the great army of people who differed from me and who were hostile to me. When I heard that, I said I always started at 10 o'clock and ended at 4 o'clock by having 50 persons pouring in in the place where I lived in U.P. After 4 o'clock it became a little better. Therefore, I only give my impression; please listen to it.

Now, I have come here from a place which is both my birth place and also the constituency for which I am sitting in this House—I refer to Madhya Bharat. The language is the same—Hindi. Everybody understands it. But it is a Union of very many States—Gwalior, Indore, and a large number of small States. Now, if you go to Madhya Bharat, or you go to Rajasthan or to Saurashtra, where there is no difficulty of language, you will find all sorts of difficulties. Why? The reason is that people have been living, so to say, in compartments, have been enjoying association with each other for centuries of years and that association also creates bonds. The impression may be perfectly wrong, but the impression that was left upon me was that when we were discussing this question of languages, we were either apt to completely overlook the strength of this bond of association or not give due attention to it. It is a very important matter. As for languages, hon. Members have traced the history of it. It goes back many years. My hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, who knows I have got a very great regard for him, traced it back to the days of his General Secretaryship of the Congress. For 30 years the whole Congress has been reorganised on this basis. Some hon. Member read a phrase or two from a Report of Pandit Motilal. I do not dispute all that. I can add one thing more and that is (*interruptions*) that when we have adult franchise and democratic institutions, we come here as Members to understand each other, to talk to each other not because we love the sound of our voice, but because we want to explain our point of view and we want to understand the other fellow's point of view. Now, that requires identity of language or else every legislature may become like the General Assembly of the United Nations with a host—one or two or more—of simultaneous interpretations going on. That may be a strong argument in favour of having compact linguistic provinces so that the business may be carried on. I was very glad to hear that every single Member who took part in this debate—this great debate—expressed the deepest anxiety for preserving the unity and solidarity of India as a whole. There was no dispute about that. If any one suggested that linguistic provinces might disrupt the unity of India, I remember that the succeeding speaker protested very strongly against it. I remember my hon. friend Mr. Gadgil doing so. I also remember someone suggesting yesterday that we were not fools that we like to have linguistic provinces and sacrifice the unity of India. I say that my ambition is—I do not know whether you share it—that I should be able to go to each village—please remember I am saying village—in India and I should be able directly to speak to the people there and make myself understood (*Interruption*) and understand what they want to say to me. I am not mentioning the villages in Northern India, the so-called Hindi-speaking areas or the States with which I am connected in a variety of ways—Orissa and Bengal—I am not mentioning them. I mean the villages in Travancore-Cochin, where I have never gone.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): We invite you.

Dr. Katju: Therefore I should have liked hon. Members when they were stressing this linguistic aspect, also insisting that in every province—whether you build it upon the linguistic basis or you build it upon any other basis—an equal stress should be laid upon the acquisition of knowledge of one national language. I am not concerned here with what you may call the national language. The Constitution provides for it. If you do not want it you can change it; the Constitution can be changed. Speaking personally, not as a Member of the Government but as an ordinary member of the House, I expressed the view which I have not radically changed that to avoid any sense or feeling that a particular section of the population was taking advantage of this national language, we might have as national language the very mother of languages, Sanskrit. People said that it was difficult to learn. I am not a scholar of Sanskrit at all. My hon. friend the Finance Minister is. But I have heard recently that there have been many methods developed for learning that language easily—not writing like Kalidasa—within six months. You can certainly speak Sanskrit within six months; it is not a very difficult proposition. But, my hon. friend Mr. Tandon has come. Therefore, I do not want to raise this point.

Shri Tandon (Allahabad Distt.—West): You speak with greater restraint and carefulness.

Dr. Katju: He is my Guru; probably hon. Members are not aware of this. Whatever your national language may be, how many linguistic provinces you may establish—it may be 10, it may be 100, it does not matter to me in the least—we must stress this fact that the knowledge of the national language must not be confined merely to towns and cities and a few people but it should become the household possession of every single inhabitant of this land. If you have that, your unity will not be disturbed. I am not fearing that because there was a good deal of talk here about viable things and economic position and all that. I do not know how far that is necessary because if you go to other countries—in the United States on the one hand, you have the most wealthy and populous State of New York and on the other I know of a small State where I have my friends, Vermont, with a population of 5 lakhs. There are smaller States also with a population of only 3½ lakhs just as Rhodes Island. Therefore, when you are considering the question of the establishment of provinces on a linguistic basis, what I have said about the national language is a very important factor to be borne in mind. I say this with emphasis and with humility and with some knowledge that old associations, centuries-old associations create great bonds which cannot be destroyed in a day.

Now, take this very case here. Hon. Members who have spoken here on the floor of the House, have spoken to me in the lobbies. They have asked, "What about Rayalaseema?" They have expressed great anxiety that their interests may not be protected in the new Andhra Desh and the Rayalaseema people have said on the floor of this House that in this Bill some directive should be inserted by this Parliament enjoining the Government of Andhra Desh to take very special care and to bestow great attention upon the economic development of Rayalaseema. Now, that has been the case. That shows quite clearly that the mere establishment of an Andhra Desh would not end your difficulties. You may take it from me—again I am speaking from experience—supposing you were to establish a *Maha* state—everything is now *Vishal*, *Vishal Maharashtra*—they, have not used the same word *Vishal*, somewhere it is *Maha*, somewhere it is *Samyukta*,—what will happen? I asked the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, "What do you say to the establishment of Maharashtra?" He said, "Yes, we are quite ready, there is no difficulty about it. The moment, the day the Nagpur Maharashtras—they have 8 districts—say that they want to go, we will give them a tea party".

An. Hon. Member: We are ready, Sir.

Dr. Katju: He said, "We shall divide the assets completely in a harmonious manner. The Madhya Pradesh Maharashtras are very much afraid; they have got 4 districts of Berar with 2 centuries of association; Nagpur with another 2 centuries' association. Of course, there is Poona, a great thing, Shivaji is a great name worthy of adoration, but they do not know what sort of friends live there. The moment

[Dr. Katju]

it is established, the first dispute would be where is the capital to be; then the next will be where shall be the High Court; then the third dispute would be where shall the office of the Director of Industries be established?

An Hon. Member: The irrigation projects and the rehabilitation projects?

Dr. Katju: Yes, the irrigation projects and the rest.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Are you opposing the Bill?

Dr. Katju: I am speaking loudly as to what my impressions are.

Therefore I am only warning the House in my poor language that they should not be carried away too much by this linguistic tie so as to overlook every other factor. It is very important. Someone said yesterday—I do not know whether he said it in all seriousness—that Travancore-Cochin may go to residuary Madras. I do not know whether he spoke with some authority because some other people contradicted him immediately. Every one of us who speaks here speaks with a volume of authority because he is a Member of Parliament. But other Members contradicted him. I quite realise that the Zamorin has been associated with Cochin for a long period, for about 7 or 8 centuries.

Sardar Hukam Singh raised this point of making an immediate announcement; many other hon. Members have raised it. The Government is committed to it and an All-India Boundary Commission will soon be appointed. It will be most powerful, the terms of reference will be very wide, and it will go over the whole of the country, not only to the South, but to the North, to the East and to the West. Please remember I am frightened. I will tell you why I am frightened. Because I want to do something solid in the few years that remain to me, something solid by way of the economic development of the country. As hon. Members go about and say, I never say it to make the glow of freedom felt by every villager, by raising the standard of living, providing employment and all those things. What will happen when the Boundary Commission will come? The Boundary Commission may come; it is a question of months. You may take this from me that for 2 or 3 years or as long a time as the Boundary Commission is functioning, the whole of the country will be in turmoil. Nobody will think very solidly except perhaps the poor villagers. Even the Community Projects, the Five Year Plan—all may fall into the shade and the Godavari floods may come and go and nobody will think of them; the Kosi and Damodar floods may come and go and nobody will think of them; but everybody will be trying to become a *Vishal*.

Now, I am familiar with Orissa. There have been some amendments tabled here. The Oriyas say, they want to get Harasma, Saraipalli; they want to get some portions of Bastar, some portions of Ganjam and Koraput. They say, 'we have lost Ganjam, we have lost Koraput'; and Mr. Gopalan is familiar with Koraput. They say, they want to get it back.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes, I am familiar with Koraput.

Dr. Katju: They say, 'We want to get something from the South, the residuary State of Madras'. Everybody will try to separate. There will be *Vishal* Bihar, *Vishal* Bengal. I ask, "Who will provide the nourishment for all these *Vishals*?" I tell you, 'I give the whole of Madhya Bharat'. Take Ujjain, take Indore, take Gwalior and my own home and everything.

An Hon. Member: Why not take you also?

Dr. Katju: My friend Jaipal Singh is not here. He started another theory; he started the theory of industrial provinces. It is very good. In all these provinces there will be difficulty about the capital. But in Chota Nagpur there will be no difficulty whatsoever. Ranchi is a place well-known in history, the history of India.

I come back to the point. When we are discussing all this about linguistic provinces, the discussion has been somewhat of a theoretical nature. Mr. Gadgil almost got into a temper when he was talking about linguistic provinces, 'We are going to fight for this, we are going to get this, that and all others'.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): This is the policy of the Congress; this is the policy of the Government; why disown it? I interpreted your own policy.

Dr. Katju: I am very sorry you were not here when I was speaking. I have been speaking for 20 minutes, but you did not hear all that.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Why not withdraw the Bill if there are so many difficulties?

Dr. Katju: If the Andhras and the Tamils agree I will be quite happy. I tell you I am quite content. Let the Andhra Members and the Tamil Members come together and say they do not want to separate. I shall give a tea party of my own. (*Interruption*).

My only point is this. When you come to this question, it is of some importance; we do not want to add to the bitterness. The way in which these discussions are going on here and in the countryside did raise an apprehension in me that when the All-India Boundary Commission will sit and go into these matters, we may be misled into many things. My hon. friend, Mr. Gadgil knows.........

Acharya Kripalani: I did not suggest to Government to appoint a Committee which will produce so much confusion.

Dr. Katju: You said so. I can quote from your words. You have changed your opinion. You asked Government to proceed quickly in the matter.

Acharya Kripalani: When the Government thinks it is not profitable, why should they do it?

Dr. Katju: I am only trying to give a warning in my weak voice that we had better be cautious about it. It is very important that in this discussion which will take place in the country for a year or two, we must not lose our heads.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Your whole speech was against the introduction of the Bill till now.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani said something with which you and I agree whole-heartedly. He said there should be no further *satyagraha*, no further hunger-strike about it. It is a very serious matter. There should be no defiance of law.

Acharya Kripalani: May I correct him. I also said that the Government should be quick about this. Otherwise there will be confusion because they have already encouraged violence and hunger-strikes.

Dr. Katju: I do not think you have added anything to your speech. You said so.

Acharya Kripalani: I think the Chairman was present and the report of my speech may be sent for and may be read.

Mr. Chairman: There is no harm if the same thing is emphasised over again.

Dr. Katju: The only harm is this. I do not want to be interrupted.

I was only saying what was happening today in the Samyukta Karnataka movement. It is all in the newspapers. Rails have been removed. Boys are lying on the rail tracks.

An Hon. Member: Who is responsible for this?

Dr. Katju: I say there is no difference between you and me.

As far as the Boundary Commission is concerned, we as responsible people here and outside should behave in a responsible manner and not lose our tempers, not use strong language and not further this tendency to observe

[Dr. Katju]

hunger-strike and fast unto death and break the law and commit acts of indiscipline. I want that every single community—no matter whatever it may be—should put its case before the Boundary Commission in the best possible manner. And we shall see to it that the personnel of the Boundary Commission is such that it would inspire public confidence. We should leave it to their judgment. It should not be like this: you appoint a High Court Judge; he is received with tremendous ovations, garlands and bouquets. Unfortunately he has to give his judgment against one or the other party, and the moment he gives his judgment he is condemned by the losing party.

Acharya Kripalani: You mean, against the wishes of the Government?

Dr. Katju: Good gracious!

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member Acharya Kripalani not to interrupt.

Dr. Katju: I was saying that in the two or three years that lie ahead, we must proceed cautiously, in a reasonable manner and not carry on this agitation outside but we should put our case before the Commission. It will have an enormously responsible task and it will consider all aspects of the matter. That is what I intended to say on this general topic.

As I see that it engaged the attention of the House, therefore, I think I had better say what had occurred to me. The House would have seen the wisdom of the course that was adopted by the Government in saying nothing about the Boundary Commission in the Bill; secondly, in leaving it entirely to the executive order of the President and thirdly to confine this Boundary Commission to the very very limited object of straightening out the boundary line between the residuary State of Madras on the one side and the new Andhra Desh on the other and the Mysore on the third. I have analysed the amendments which have been tabled and I believe they contradict each other. Somebody wants more for Orissa; others want to take away something from Orissa; someone says "we want to have something for Hyderabad; take away something from Mysore" and so on. These are all questions which should be left to the Boundary Commission.

So far as this Boundary Commission is concerned, my only anxiety is that from the 1st October 1953, the appointed day, the Government of Andhra should start fuhctioning. All our sympathies will go to this new Government because I tell you they will start with very difficult operations. Today is 20th August. It is only six weeks for the 1st October. If the newspaper reports are not exaggerated and are to be believed, Godavari has been in floods and has caused enormous loss. They will have to undertake all this relief work and to do very many things. The most important thing is that the Government should settle down to do some work and not merely talk about this thing and that thing. That can be left to that Commission. The object of the Boundary Commission being a very limited one, there will be no difficulty about it of an administrative nature. Five villages this side or five villages that side is very minor affair. They have gone by the district limits.

Now I should like to say one word here about Bellary. The House knows the history which goes back to the day when the Kelkar Award of 1921 was received. We gave away six talukas to Mysore, after receipt of Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report, and three talukas to Andhra Desh. I am betraying no secrets here. Many Andhra friends came to me saying "So far as Bellary taluka is concerned, please emphasise Bellary taluka of which Bellary town is a part". They said, "This is a rather difficult matter. You better have another judicial enquiry"....in the sense of appointing another Judicial Officer to go into the facts......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I correct the hon. Minister? We wanted the Boundary Commission and not a Judicial Officer. That was our case.

Dr. Katju: Very good. Justice Misra went and reported. He gave a certain decision. We accepted it. I was horrified to read in the newspapers that Justice Misra has recommended a plebiscite. Then I read the Report over and over again as to where this plebiscite is to be held. I want to say this clearly that Bellary town is a part of the Bellary taluka. I have got the figures. In the Bellary taluka as a whole the total population of Kannadigas *i.e.* Kannada-speaking people is, according to Chief Justice Misra, over 91,000. The population of Telugu-speaking people is 51,612. Remember, please, that this includes the town of Bellary. Remember also, please, that this number also includes many Andhras who are not genuine residents of Bellary. Some of them are compulsory residents and some of them have gone there for their livelihood. It is not their place of residence. Among the compulsory residents I include three or four thousand prisoners lodged in the Bellary Central Jail. They have been included as Telugu-speaking people. I am sure that they will walk out. As soon as they walk-out you will have to deduct that number. There are 8,000 people of this description. The result will be that 51,000 will be reduced to 43,000.

In Bellary town, there are people who neither speak Telugu nor Kanarese; they are mostly Muslims who speak a sort of Urdu. About them Chief Justice Misra said that it was an extraordinary situation. He added, "It would be difficult in these circumstances to say that a larger number of them favoured one party or the other. While I was at Bellary, a group of Muslims approached me with some bundles of printed slips in favour of affiliation to Mysore". Then he said: "The other Muslim group which favoured the Andhras also obtained permission to bring similar slips and though no slips were eventually produced, the rival Muslim supporters of the Andhra cause who likewise assembled in the compound the next morning were at a rough estimate about the same". Therefore, the Muslim opinion was divided half and half. Justice Misra further observes:—

> "I recognise that estimates of this nature are bound to be rough and not very accurate, but short of taking a plebiscite it was impossible to say as to which of the two contending parties had greater measure of Muslim support."

This is the only place where the word plebiscite occurs in this report.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to para. 9, page 6 of the report?

Dr. Katju: Let us see; I do not know.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Read that sentence; do not mislead the case.

Dr. Katju: Please read out the sentence. I cannot find it.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): It says:

> "The material supplied to me by those who appeared before me was vague and inconclusive. The chief endeavour of each party was to convince me that the census figures of 1931 which alone were available to the public till then, were wrong and that the party concerned had the support of the greatest number of inhabitants."—The whole of the Taluk: not Muslim population alone. Then—"Short of taking a plebiscite, it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay."

This is not concerned with the Muslim population of Bellary town alone, but of the whole Taluk.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: "Short of taking a plebiscite, it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay": that is the sentence.

Dr. Katju: That is right. I do not want to waste the time of the House; they may read this report. So far as the census is concerned, Justice Wanchoo said that he had taken the greatest care to have these census figures verified. High officers went, made sample surveys, and re-counted. He has come to the conclusion that no mistake has been discovered in these 1951 census figures. I come back to my main argument. If you take these figures which I gave you, 91,000 and 43,000 and there are 30,000 Muslims—assuming for the sake of argument, which is not correct—it is half and half. Supposing you add together all the 30,000 with the Telugus, even then, there will be a majority of ten or twelve thousand. It was on that basis that we accepted this. I do suggest that this suggestion of a plebiscite will be a waste of time, because there is no dispute about figures, and there is no dispute about anything and it is quite clear from this report that the Kannadigas are in a majority. Some people may say, not a very large majority; some people may say, a very substantial majority in the Bellary Taluk.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): The hon. Home Minister will please see that the report is based on vague and inconclusive materials.

Dr. Katju: Very good; you better read it. This is about Bellary.

Then, some one said about the temporary capital; why should there be a temporary capital: what is the meaning of the word temporary. The idea that we had at the back of our minds was that on the appointed date, Madras being out of the question, Government must assemble somewhere. There must be a seat of Government. On the 1st of October, they had to select a place, a temporary place. We left it to them. That was in the month of May. They sent us a report after 5 days' debate saying, we want Kurnool as our temporary capital. The result would be that on the 1st of October, when they start functioning, they would go to Kurnool and sit there. Sitting there, it will be open to them to come to any decision they like. There must be a capital. I cannot say there shall not be a capital on the appointed day. We cannot ask them to go and sit under a tree and do something about it. That was the whole idea of a temporary capital.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): There are no trees in Kurnool to sit under.

Dr. Katju: It is for them to find out.

Another point that I was trying to make out with reference to the new States that we establish on a linguistic basis is this confusion about the location of the High Court and the location of the seat of the Executive Government. It seems to me,—again, I am speaking in my personal capacity—that this is a matter entirely for them to decide.

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Minister has been going on saying that this is his personal opinion, and so on. Is he replying to this debate in his personal capacity or on behalf of the Ministry?

Dr. Katju: It is both, I may make it clear.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order at all. The hon. Minister is giving his personal opinion and his opinion as a Minister. There is no point of order.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): We cannot distinguish between the two.

Dr. Katju: The opinion of the Government of India is that all these questions are entirely domestic questions for the people themselves to settle. There is nothing more about it. What I was suggesting was that in these new States, sometimes, I am rather struck by a feeling that it is a question of distribution of loaves and fishes......

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Katju: Which shall be the capital, which shall be the seat of the High Court if you have the High

Court, the capital should go to us, and so on. The wider interests of the country are not considered.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Katju: I hear no, no. I am enlightened by this no, no.

Reference has been made to the Sri Bagh Pact. The Sri Bagh Pact went on this supposition: Rayalaseema on the one hand and the coastal districts on the other: if you have *jilabies*, I shall have *rasgullas;* if you have the seat of the Executive Government, I shall have the High Court. I do not know whether this is a perfectly logical way of doing that. Just consider. Speaking as a lawyer here, I should like that there should be no divorce between the seat of the Executive Government and the seat of the High Court. I tell this in all sincerity. For parliamentary purposes and for the advancement of democratic institutions,—I am a lawyer and therefore you may think that I am flattering the profession—the experience of topmost lawyers in the working of democratic institutions, particularly in the field of law-making is of great importance. You find it in the House of Commons. If you as a rule divide and if the seat of Government is A and the seat of the High Court is B, the result is that you deprive yourself of the assistance of this enormous experience. Many people may not be prepared for a variety of reasons to give up their profession. Of course, we are all very good law makers. I do not make any reflection on anybody. But, it does arise. I have seen that in Calcutta; it is in Bombay also, where there is concentration of civic life in the city. The House generally meets at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and goes on till 8. Several Members of the Bar are Members of the legislature, and they get the advantage of it. All these questions will arise before the boundary Commission as to where the seat of the Executive Government will be, and where the High Court will be. I just mentioned this.

There is just one another matter and then I shall have finished: that is about the division of assets and what are called un-issued stores. So far as the division of assets is concerned I am very grateful to my hon. colleague the Finance Minister who has dealt with this whole topic at great length and has explained to the House the position of the Government of India from the financial point of view, and why they are unable to accept the suggestion for the appointment of a Commission presided over by a Judge for going into this matter. My hon. friend did it as a financial expert. I venture to deal with it, as I did in my opening address also, from a layman's point of view. Firstly, there is nothing to divide.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Oh, nothing to divide?

Dr. Katju: In the shape of cash. Secondly, you really do not know what will be the starting point from which you will ask the Commission to begin: whether it will go back to the days of Clive or from 1803 or 1805, goodness knows, I do not know. The accounting will be extremely difficult. The best solution, of course, to me is this. Apart from that, the figure of Rs. 230 lakhs which Mr. Justice Wanchoo has recommended is on the basis of full materials, after a great deal of examination.

An Hon. Member: That is not cash.

Dr. Katju: I know it is not cash. Therefore, he has done it. Leaving that aside the best thing for the Andhra State to do is to start; to make its plans; and then to come to the Finance Minister of the Government of India and say: "We are an infant State. We have just started. We want to develop in this way". You may say even that you have been neglected in the past; that you had not had your share of development. Put your case strongly and I am sure the Finance Minister will be very sympathetic.

I am somewhat deeply distressed by that news that has come to us in the last week about the Godavari floods and the distress caused by it, the relief work and all that.

[Dr. Katju]

Lastly I should like to say one or two words about the unused stores. I made some enquiries as to what these unused stores were and the most accurate information I have been able to get is this, that practically all the stores indented for are earmarked for specific projects. These have been received and have been sent to those projects for which they were indented. The only items of unused stores lying in the Central Stores, are, I am told, of two kinds. One is, iron pipes for water supply. Water supply is a Central subject and so these iron pipes are received as the Government store and are then distributed district-wise for many areas. Instructions have been issued that there should be no supplies going out of the Central Stores. So unused stores today consist of whatever remains of iron pipes in the central godown, and secondly stationery.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Does the hon. Minister know that indents for the Machkund project have been taken away from the Andhra area and used in the south?

Dr. Katju: That matter was gone into in the Madras Legislature. I have read the proceedings and it was hotly denied by the Madras Government. Regarding these unused stores I thought of giving this information to the House so that you may realise that this is a matter of very small consequence. That brings me to the end of my speech. I have nothing more to add. I wish to add only just one or two words. It was natural that in the course of the debate many things should have been said. One of my Andhra friends said: 'Look at us. We are the starved children of the State of Madras'. My hon. friend. Mr. Venkataraman yesterday or so came out with facts and figures—Rs. 51 crores here and......

An Hon. Member: No. It is Rs. 52 crores.

Dr. Katju: My imagination was staggered. He referred to Rs. 52 crores here and Rs. 40 crores there!

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It arose out of his imagination.

Dr. Katju: I do hope that after this debate is over, all of us shall wish a very prosperous career to the new Government of Andhra State. Their difficulties will be over and if I may venture to say a word or two as a friend or as a brother I would say to them; from the 1st of October you forget about the Boundary Commission and all that. You can look into this question after one year or two or three years. The first duty of yours should be to build up the State. Deal with the question of organizing all your services. Build up your machinery. If you want High Court early, have it early. If you do not want it let it remain where it is. It will require a lot of building up. Set yourself to this task and do not waste too much energy over this question of division of villages. Treat that chapter as closed. I have not taken up many points. They will all crop us, later....

श्री पी० आर० राव (वारंगल): तेलंगाना में जो एक करोड़ आंध्र रहते हैं उनके बारे में आप ने जिक्र नहीं किया ।

Dr. Katju: जी हां, मैं ने कहा, आप ने सुना नहीं । मैं नें यह अर्ज किया कि जो आल इंडिया बाउन्डरी कमीशन बैठेगा वह सब देखेगा । वह जबान के बारे में भी देखेगा भाषा के बारे में भी देंखेगा और सब बातें देखेगा । वह कमीशन तो मौके पर जावेगा और सब बातों को देखेगा ।

To repeat what I said in Hindi, my hon. friend asked: "What about the one crore of Andhras in Telengana"? The Boundary Commission will go into this question. It will go into every aspect of it. It will ascertain the legal aspects also. So far as this Government is concerned, the policy has been declared over and over again. There is no question of running away from that policy. But I suggest to you that in coming to a final decision, this House will have to take all the factors into consideration including the factor of association.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I put one question to the Minister with your permission, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The hon. Minister made a very powerful plea for incorporation of some sort of a directive principle in the Bill for the protection of Rayalaseema people. We have got three more days till Monday. Will he take counsel with the Andhra Members and see whether something could not be done?

Dr. Katju: I am glad that he has put this question. I have taken legal advice about this matter. It may be a question of amending our Constitution as it is framed but the legal advice is that in this Bill as it is under clauses 3 and 4 we cannot put in any sort of directive like that. It may come under the general directives that you may give, but I do hope that the Andhra Government which will be formed on the 1st of October and the Andhra Governments to come in future for years and years will bear in mind that they will be failing in their duty if they do not look after the needs of the Rayalaseema people. This House is not divided on that. Everyone is agreed on that issue.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Can you not put it in the Seventh Schedule somehow or other?

Dr. Katju: How can we put it?

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the amendment moved by Dr. Lanka Sundaram for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao, Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah and the Mover with instructions to report not later than the 22nd August, 1953."

If any Member is unwilling to serve on the committee he should say so. I take it the Mover has obtained the consent of the Members.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): My name may be scored out.

Mr. Chairman: His name may be taken as scored out.

Shri Nijalingappa (Chitaldrug): Mine also may be scored out.

Mr. Chairman: Similarly, the name of Shri Nijalingappa is scored out.

I shall now put the motion minus these two names. The question is:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao, Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah and the Mover with instructions to report not later than the 22nd August, 1953."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the motion to the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.—(*Definitions*).

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members who would like to move their amendments

[Mr. Chairman]

will kindly indicate and tell me whether they propose to move. It should not, however, be taken that the amendments have been found to be in order. I will deal with that subsequently. At this stage I only want to know which amendments are going to be moved. They may be moved subsequently.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know whether amendments to all the Clauses are now being taken up, or only those relating to Clause 2?

Mr. Chairman: How can all the amendments be taken up now? Only amendments to Clause 2 will be taken up.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): The leaders of the several groups there may be asked to select.

Mr. Chairman: This is not a matter for the leaders. This is an individual thing.

The only amendments to this Clause are by Shri Anthony and Shri R. N. S. Deo. In regard to the amendment of Shri R. N. S. Deo, I am afraid, *prima facie*, it looks to be out of order. I would like to hear him.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): My amendment to Clause 2 is No. 107. I have suggested:

In page 1, line 28, *before* "State of Mysore" *insert* "State of Orissa or the".

The Clause will now read.......

Mr. Chairman: The result is the hon. Member wants that some territories be added to the State of Orissa. I want only to hear him on this point. How does he justify this amendment and bring it within the scope of this Bill?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: The Statement of Objects and Reasons reads:

> "On the 19th December, 1952, the Prime Minister informed Parliament that the Government of India had decided to establish an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State, but not including the city of Madras."

That is, the intention was to form an Andhra State with the Telugu-speaking areas only.

Mr. Chairman: Of the present Madras State.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: And the idea was that the non-Telugu speaking areas would remain in the residuary State of Madras. Subsequently, after the Wanchoo report, the Government have gone beyond their original decision and have now decided to transfer certain areas which are non-Telugu to the State of Mysore. On the same analogy, there are certain non-Telugu areas in the north of Madras which are Oriya-speaking, and therefore, my suggestion is that those should also be excluded from the Andhra State. Certain areas of Bellary District, because of their being cut off from the rest of the residuary State of Madras, are now proposed to be transferred to the contiguous area of Mysore. On the same analogy, the northern areas which are non-Telugu speaking, being contiguous to Orissa, should also be transferred to Orissa. That is how this amendment would be in order.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the amendment is out of order because it goes beyond the scope of the Bill. The scope of the Bill is very limited as appears from the preamble: "to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith". So that any attempt at increasing the area of any other State is outside the scope of the Bill. The hon. Member fully knows that according to Article 3 of the Constitution, it is obligatory on the part of the President—in the words of the Article "Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President..." And there too, a duty is laid on the President. He should find out the views of the States concerned about certain matters. In this case, as the hon. Member knows the Bill was sent to the Madras Legislative Council, the Madras Assembly as well as the Mysore Assembly and Council. Their views were taken, and after that the President recommended this Bill. If the scope of this Bill is widened to the extent that even additions can be made to the State of Orissa, I think it would be going beyond the scope of the Bill. I am therefore afraid I must hold that this amendment is out of order. The question is:

"Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Formation of Andhra State*)

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know which amendments are going to be moved. They may be moved later.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? If you would kindly follow the consolidated list of amendments, that will help us a lot.

Mr. Chairman: I have got one consolidated list, and I am reading from that. I do not know whether this list is the same as with the hon. Member, or is different.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The original lists Nos. 1 to 6 have been included in consolidated list No. 1, and there are two lists supplementary to that.

Mr. Chairman: I know that, but I have got a different list, in which all the amendments in all the lists have been put in a consolidated form. Therefore the difficulty is that the two lists are not the same. Anyhow, I shall indicate the number.

Amendment No. 2. Is the hon. Member moving the amendment?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): Yes. I want to move all the amendments standing in my name.

Mr. Chairman: Then, No. 9 by Shri Rajagopala Rao.

Shri Rajagopala Rao (Srikakulam): Yes, I want to move it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I want to move No. 10.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I would like to move No. 49.

Shri Muniswamy (Tindivanum): I want to move No. 146.

Mr. Chairman: Then, No. 11.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi (Yadgir): I am not moving it.

Shri Basappa: I want to move No. 173 in List No. 7.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I want to move No. 50.

Mr. Chairman: What about No. 51?

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am not moving.

Mr. Chairman: No. 12.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I want to move it.

Shri P. R. Rao (Warangal): I want to move No. 199 in List No. 8.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like to move No. 13 and No. 14.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I want to move No. 40.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I want to move No. 52.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): I want to move No. 109.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): I would like to move No. 110.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I wish to move No. 174, and No. 3.

Shri Basappa: I am moving No. 175.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: I would like to move No. 15, and No. 16.

Shri C. R. Chowdary (Narasaraopet): I want to move No. 54.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I would like to move No. 111.

Shri Mohana Rao (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wish to move No. 55.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: I want to move No. 56.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: I would like to move No. 57.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): I would like to move No. 112.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: Sir, I wish to move No. 113.

Shri Muniswamy: I wish to move No. 147.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I am moving No. 200.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall take up these amendments one by one.

First, No. 8 by Shri Gadilingana Gowd.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I want to say a few words in regard to this amendment, and then I shall withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: I do not see why it should be moved at all in that case.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The hon. Minister made a statement that....

Mr. Chairman: There will be other occasions when the hon. Member can make his speech. He need not move the amendment; if he starts with the object of withdrawing it, I do not see how he can be allowed to move it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Mr. Chairman, is it your ruling that anything about capital cannot be moved at all?

Mr. Chairman: That is not my ruling. I am only saying that at this stage, so far as this clause is concerned, there is no reference to the capital at all. Therefore, so far as clause 3 is concerned, that is not relevant.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You mean that is not proper.

Mr. Chairman: It is in that sense, I am saying this.

The same is true of Amendment No. 48 also.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I want to move that in page 2, line 7....

Mr. Chairman: Before the hon. Member proceeds further, may I enquire from him where the tracts mentioned in his amendment are situated. I do not know the geography about these places. Where are these tracts?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: These are in Srikakulam and Vishakapatnam districts of Madras.

Mr. Chairman: The idea is that these tracts should be taken out of the State of Andhra, and should be allowed to remain where they are?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: They may remain in the residuary State of Madras, until the boundary commission decides the question.

Mr. Chairman: The idea is not to increase the boundaries of Orissa, but that these areas should remain in the residuary State of Madras. In that case, I shall allow the amendment.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

In page 2, line 7,

(i) *after* "Srikakulam" *insert* "and"; and

(ii) *after* "Vishakhapatnam" *insert*—

> "districts minus the Oriya speaking tracts of Mandasa, Tekkali, Tarla, Budharsing, Jalantar, Ichchapur, Sompeta, Patapatnam, Udyankhand, Madgul, Sujankot, Mutha, Paderu, and Arkupalli."

These are predominantly Oriya speaking areas. After long years of agitation by the Oriyas, the new State of Orissa was formed, but unfortunately no standard was strictly followed in the matter of including or excluding certain areas on the basis of population. The point whether a district should be transferred according to the majority of the population, or on the basis of a taluk or sub-taluk, was not clearly decided. The result was that great injustice was done to the Oriya-speaking people.

You will remember that the question of a separate Orissa State arose at the time of 1868, when Sir S. Northcotte had first suggested the creation of Assam and Orissa as separate States. In 1874 Assam was created, but the Oriya tracts still continued to be in three or four different provinces, and everywhere, the Oriya suffered as a people. Even their language was in danger of disappearance. Orissa, unlike some other states, came under British rule, at different periods, when different parts of Orissa were conquered or acquired by the Britishers.

First, the Northern Circars were acquired by the British from the Subedar of Deccan and added on to Madras and that included the Oriya tract up to the Godavari. Formerly, the southern boundary of the Orissa country, *i.e.* Kalinga—the coastal area—was Godavari, and not only in recent times but from ancient times Andhra was confined to south of Godavari with Warrangal as its centre. But gradually, by the inclusion of the Northern Circars, particularly the districts of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam in Madras, the Telugu invasion and inroad into the Oriya country began. My friends are laughing, but I can prove from figures how the Oriya area suffered gradually. I have got here the population figures from 1901, before this bane of linguism entered into the field of administration.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but I am afraid he is treading on dangerous ground. The point is only whether these tracts should be allowed to go to Andhra or should remain with Madras. The other points, that the Oriya people have been suffering or there has been invasion of Orissa, may all be interesting, but so far as the particular amendment goes, the only point is whether these tracts should go to Andhra or remain with the residuary State. I would request him to kindly confine his remarks to this aspect of the question.

Dr. Katju: On a point of order, Sir....

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I am giving the reasons why they should not be included in the Andhra State, because in the past there has been an encroachment and gradually the Oriyas have been reduced in number....

Mr. Chairman: So that if they remain with the residuary State, then the invasion shall cease and they shall be better off? Is that the argument?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: That is my argument—that the new State will be more militant than the existing State of Madras, and that, I wish to prove from the trends in the population figures.

Mr. Chairman: How can he prove that? Previously the Andhra State did not exist. It was the Madras State.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It was part of the Madras State. But the Andhras were in a majority in the services and that is how this manipulation of census figures came in. In 1901 the population of the Oriyas in Ganjam district was 12,74,000 and odd and in 1921 it was reduced to 9,31,790, while the Telugu population increased from 3,42,000 to 8,34,000—nearly an increase of 5 lakhs on the one side and a decrease of 3½ lakhs on the other side. I will explain how this happened. In 1903 the Utkal Union Conference was held and it made a demand for a separate province of Orissa. And immediately politics entered these census figures which showed these interesting trends.

Then, when the Orissa State was being formed, this area, which was predominantly Oriya-speaking, was excluded on very unsatisfactory and flimsy grounds. In Budharsing—22 villages contiguous to Orissa,—the Oriya population was from 85 to 100 per cent., and yet on no grounds at all this area has been left out. Similarly, Ichchapur sub-taluk, which was part of Berhampore taluk, where the Oriya population was 59 per cent. and over as against 38 per cent. Telugu, was excluded, instead of the whole Berhampore taluk being added on to Orissa. Similarly, Sompeta was divided into two—Sompeta A, which included Mandasa, Jalanpar, Tekkali, and a

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

portion of Chikati where the population of the Oriyas was 73·33 per cent. as against a Telugu population of 15 per cent. only, and Sompeta B. Though this division of Sompeta into A and B had ostensibly been done to keep the Oriya villages for transfer to Orissa and the Telugu majority villages for being retained in Madras, actually even this was not done.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submit that this amendment is out of order in view of the ruling which you have given because this is with regard to dimunition of the area of the State. Whether it does not come within the mischief of that is for your consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Which State?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Altering the boundaries of the State.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know the geography of these places. Therefore, I asked the question, whether any of these places....

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This does alter the boundaries of the Madras State.

Mr. Chairman: Which one?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Visakhapatnam district. The existing boundary is along a particular line and if you cut off these Taluks and separate them, it does alter the boundaries of the existing State.

Mr. Chairman: Which State?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Madras State?

Mr. Chairman: So far as the Bill is concerned, it deals with it and seeks to diminish the area of the State of Madras.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: But this does alter....

Mr. Chairman: If you diminish the area of any State, of course, to that extent there will be an alteration in the boundaries also.

Shri Nambiar: How can this be an island? Now, there is no contiguous area. The Madras State is there separated by the Andhra State. It is an island.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member, if he is not favourably disposed to this amendment he can oppose it. But let the hon. Member be allowed to have his say. I do not think this is out of order.

Shri Raghavaiah: It is out of order in the sense that his argument goes to show that the area of the Orissa State should be increased, which does not exist in the preamble.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I indicated in the first instance that any amendment seeking to increase the area of any other State would not be in order, and therefore, I enquired of the hon. Member—and the hon. Member was present here at that time—whether any of these tracts related to any State except the Madras State, and the reply came that they all were parts of Madras State. Therefore, I allowed this amendment to be moved. The amendment is perfectly in order. The hon. Member may go on.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: Similarly 84 square miles of area with 50 villages and with a population of 73,000 people —which has 75 per cent. Oriya population—has been left out of Orissa. Thus great injustice has been done to the Oriyas. Similarly, it was suggested by the Philip Duff Committee as well as by the Orissa Commission in 1932 that the whole of the Visakhapatnam 76 Agency area should be transferred to Orissa. That suggestion was not followed. Some portions were taken out of the Visakhapatnam Agency area and later on, though the Order in Council of 1936 laid down that the whole of the Jeypore impartible Estate should be transferred to Orissa....

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. I indicated in the first instance that any arguments seeking to increase the area of Orissa would not be relevant. I will request him to kindly confine his arguments to the question whether these tracts should form part of the new Andhra State or should remain with the residuary State of Madras. In my humble opinion, that is the only relevant point.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I am not suggesting that they should be included in Orissa now. My point is that they have been wrongly excluded.

Mr. Chairman: The argument that they were sometime back wrongly excluded is not relevant here. Here, the only issue is whether these tracts are now to go to the new Andhra State or form part of the Residuary State.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: That is exactly my suggestion that they should not go to the new Andhra State because they are Oriya speaking areas and if they go to the Andhra State there will be further inroads on them, as it has happened from the side of Bengal, Bihar, C.P. and Madras in the past, when the Oriyas were squeezed out gradually and reduced in number. So, these Oriya speaking areas should not be included in the new Andhra State on account of their new militant attitude with all the talk of Visalandhra. The use of adjectives like *Visala* and *Maha* may lead to imagination itself to become *Visala* and encourage people to think in terms of empires. That may lead to Mahabharata and outbreak of civil wars like Mahabharata and breaking of one another's head. To prevent such contingencies it is better that these areas are excluded.

I would never have brought this matter up at this stage. We would have been content to leave this matter for future determination by a Boundary Commission had not our Andhra friends brought counter-claims against Orissa which has been already wronged in the past.

Mr. Chairman: It means that the hon. Member is not serious about his amendments.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: These are claims which will have to be gone into at one stage or another. If it is realised that neither the claims nor the counter-claims could be decided upon now but would have to be left to the future, I would not press my amendment. But if my friends insist upon their claims, then we will have to press our counter-claims. That is all I have to say.

Shri Nambiar: I have to make a submission in regard to procedure. We have got only two days before us and there are a large number of amendments to clauses. We request that everyone of us must get an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I thought the hon. Member was speaking on the amendment. We need not go into matters of procedure at this moment. If the hon. Member wants to support this amendment, or speak against it, he may do so.

Shri Nambiar: Formerly, the procedure was for all the amendments to be moved, and opportunity given to hon. Members to speak on them.

Mr. Chairman: I want to dispose of this particular amendment first.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Mr. Chairman, may I know whether you propose to call each amendment individually, then have a debate on it and dispose it of before you go to the next amendment?

Mr. Chairman: Of course; otherwise how can the amendment be put to vote.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? On Bills of this character if all the amendments relating to a clause are moved first and hon. Members who want to speak on the amendments are given a chance to speak it would be better. Then you can put the amendments to vote.

Mr. Chairman: That will amount to a general discussion over again. I want attention of hon. Members to be focussed on particular amendments before the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But this was the practice followed on previous occasions.

Mr. Chairman: On previous occasions that procedure might have been adopted.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But if the debate goes on on amendment after amendment, there will not be time for all the amendments to be moved, because the guillotine will be applied.

Mr. Chairman: That is why I request hon. Members not to take more time of the House than is absolutely necessary. That was why I was interrupting the hon. Member who was speaking previously, because I wanted him to curtail his arguments. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to be very brief. If we take all the amendments together and have a general debate, the real point of the individual amendments will be lost. We must concentrate on particular amendments and get the verdict of the House.

Dr. Katju: May I make a suggestion to solve the difficulty pointed out by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I would ask hon. Members who have tabled amendments to consult among themselves, concentrate on one or two amendments, discuss them and withdraw the rest. That will be the best solution. I am willing to help them in every way possible. I shall be very happy to meet him, and discuss with them privately or informally. Let us single out big ones, or really important ones and discuss them on the floor of the House.

Shri Nambiar: So, we shall confine ourselves to whichever amendment he is prepared to accept?

Dr. Katju: It is not a matter of scoring a debating point. What we want to discuss on the floor of the House are the really important amendments. Whether I accept them or do not accept them, that is a matter for me. There are about 160 amendments, and if we discuss each one of them, as pointed out rightly by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, in two days we may hardly cover thirty or forty of them.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I submit, Sir, that there would not be much delay. If one of the amendments is defeated many of them which are more or less of the same form will become barred, or may be withdrawn. Therefore, I suggest that we follow the procedure of taking amendment by amendment.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The Deputy-Speaker yesterday said that those who did not get a chance to take part in the general discussion would be allowed to speak on the clauses.

Mr. Chairman: The two things are absolutely different. The hon. Member is confusing the two issues. So far as discussion on a particular clause is concerned, any hon. Member who wants to speak will have an opportunity. Discussion on clauses cannot be converted into a general discussion.

I would ask hon. Members to be brief in their remarks and move only such amendments which they consider have a chance of being carried in the House. It is no use taking the time of the House unnecessarily.

Shri Venkataraman: Sir, the areas which are detailed in this amendment are not contiguous to the residuary State of Madras and they cannot by any stretch of imagination form part of the residuary State of Madras.

Dr. Katju: Separated by five hundred miles!

Shri Venkataraman: As observed by the hon. Minister they are five hundred miles apart.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You do not want a liability.

Shri Venkataraman: It is not a matter of not accepting a liability. It is a question of principle. Even when the question of Bellary came up, the Residuary State of Madras agreed that it need not be with the residuary State but may go to whichever State to which it legally or logically belonged. So, there is no purpose in this amendment: it will create administrative difficulties. The residuary State of Madras is not anxious to keep this area. I strongly oppose this amendment.

Dr. Katju: I oppose the amendment for the reasons given by my hon. friend Shri Venkataraman.

Mr. Chairman: Let me put the amendment to the House.

The question is:

In page 2, line 7,

(i) *after* "Srikakulam" *insert* "and"; and

(ii) *after* "Vishakhapatnam" *insert*—

"districts minus the Oriya speaking tracts of Mandasa, Tekkali, Tarla, Budharsing, Jalantar, Ichchapur, Sompeta, Petapatnam, Udyankhand, Madgul, Sujankot, Mutha, Paderu and Arkupalli."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

In page 2, lines 8 to 10,—

for "Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras."

substitute "Cuddapah, Chittoor districts and Anantapur district other than the Karnataka areas of Madakasira, Kalyanadrug and Hindupur taluks and Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district to be determined by the Boundary Commission before the appointed day."

In page 2, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"Provided that the Central Government do take necessary steps not later than a year, to include Telengana parts of Hyderabad State by appointing a Boundary Commission before 1st January, 1954 to disintegrate the State accordingly, and making Hyderabad city as permanent capital of the Andhra State."

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to confine himself to amendment No. 2 only at this stage, because the other one may be out of order. Amendment moved:

In page 2, lines 8 to 10,—

for "Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras."

substitute "Cuddapah, Chittoor districts and Anantapur district other than the Karnataka areas of Madakasira, Kalyanadrug and Hindupur taluks and Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district to be determined by the Boundary Commission before the appointed day."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? Some of the amendments following (*e.g.*, No. 100) are exactly the reverse of what my hon. friend is now moving. I think a group discussion of amendments is better.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the hon. Member has not appreciated my point. I only wanted to know which of the amendments are to be moved. When the amendment is actually moved that will be the time to see whether the amendment is in order or not. When we come to the amendment which deals with the question of a Boundary Commission, that will be the time for us to consider whether the amendment is in order or not.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना संशोधन मूव करते हुए सिर्फ़ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत जमाने से बिलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कर्नाटक का एक हिस्सा था और बाद में जब इस को आंध्र राज्य में मिलाया जाना तय हुआ और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को मिश्रा रिपोर्ट के पेज २१ से एक पैरा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जिस से आपको वस्तुस्थिति का पता चल जायगा।

"It would, however, be relevant to examine the linguistic history of the area. It would appear that

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

about 1872, the whole of Bellary district and even some portion of Anantapur district were predominantly Kannada, *vide* the Manual of Bellary district published in 1872, which cites Col. Wilk's observation to the effect that a line drawn from Gooty to Anantapur and so on due South would mark the boundary between the two languages. Apparently there has been gradual Telugu infiltration from East to West and this movement was natural as the Kannada area in Madras State is very small and adjoins a large Telugu area. The Kannada area of Bellary, however, still retains its identity and I can see no reason why it should be allowed to be submerged by the sweeping onrush of the Telugu tide."

11 A.M.

सन् ३१ की सेंसस रिपोर्ट को आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि कुल तीन ताल्लुकों में तक़रीबन १५० और २०० आंध्र विलेजेज़ से एक ताल्लुक़ा बन सकता है जो बिलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट से मिलाकर मैसूर में ज्वायन किया जा सकता है। सन् १९३१ का सेंसस एथौरिटेटिव है, उस में आप पायेंगे कि १२४ विलेजेज़ में ६० परसेंट कन्नड़ स्पीकिंग पीपुल मिलगे, और २५ से ३० विलेजेज़ में ४० से ५० परसेंट कन्नड़ स्पीकिंग पीपुल मिलेंगे और १५, २० गावों कि बारे में अभी तक फीगर्स नहीं मालूम की जा सकी हैं, तो यह पूरा एक ताल्लुका जो आंध्र टेरिटरी में शरीक हो रहा है, वह अनुचित है और मुनासिब नहीं है उस को मैसूर के साथ मिलाया जाना चाहिए और एक ज़माना था जब वह कर्नाटक का हिस्सा था, मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हिस्सा ताल्लुका कन्नड़ स्पीकिंग है और वहां करीब ५० और ६० परसेंट कन्नड़ स्पीकिंग पीपुल हैं, उन को आंध्र से न मिलाया जाना चाहिए और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर पंडित नेहरू के इन शब्दों को आप के सामने रखता हूं :

Only uncontested and unchallenged territory will comprise of Andhra State.

वहां के लोगों की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में मेमोरेंड़म और पेटीशन्स भी आयी हैं और मैं ने स्वयं एक पेटीशन उन लोगों की ओर से इस सदन में पेश की है उस में इस चीज़ की मांग की गयी है कि उन्हें आंध्र में न शामिल किया जाय और वहां की जो इलेक्टेड बाडीज़ हैं उन्होंने रेज़ोलूशन पास कर के गवर्नमेंट को भेजा है, होम मिनिस्टर को भेजा है, कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट को भेजा है कि उन को मैसूर में शरीक किया जाय, मुझे भी उन्हों ने एक पेटीशन के रूप में अपनी ख्वाहिशात बतलाई हैं और उस पेटीशन में जो कि मैं ने सदन में पेश की हैं उस में तक़रीबन सब बातें दी हुई हैं और उस पेटीशन पर क़रीब ६२१ लोगों के दस्तखत मौजूद हैं और रेज़ोलूशन के साथ एक नक़शा भी है जो जस्टिस मिश्रा ने बना कर दिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि न्याय का तकाज़ा है कि वहां के लोगों ने जो पेटीशन में अपनी आवाज़ उठायी है वह न्यायसंगत है कि बिलारी के तीन ताल्लुक़े जो आंध्र टेरीटरी में मिलाये गये हैं, उन में आधा हिस्सा कर्नाटक का है, इस को एपायन्टेड डेट से पहले यानी पहली अक्तूबर से पहले, यानी आंध्र स्टेट आने से पहले बाउंडरी कमीशन या किसी इम्पार्शियल जज से तस्फ़िया करा कर कर्नटक के हिस्से को. तीन ताल्लुके गड़कसिरा, कल्यानदुर्ग और हिन्दूपुर वगैरह की मैसूर स्टट में मिलाया जाय। इसी तरह अनन्तपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का वह हिस्सा जो प्रीड़ामिनेन्टली कन्नड़ है वह भी मैसूर में मिलाया जाना चाहिए, ऐसे ऐरियाज़ जिन के बारे में बाउंडरी कमीशन का फ़ैसला होना है,

उन ऐरियाज़ की हुकूक की हिफ़ाजत और निगरानी के लिए सेंटर की हुकूमत ख्याल रक्खे उस वक्त तक जब तक कि बाउंडरी कमीशन कोई फैसला नहीं करता और कोई लाइन आफ़ डिमारकेशन नहीं खींचता। इन तीन ताल्लुकों में बिल्कुल कांटीग्यूइटी है, और इसलिए इनको तो आंध्र में शामिल नहीं करना चाहिए और इन को मैसूर में मिलाना चाहिए। परसों जो मेमोरेंडम होम मिनिस्टर को दिया गया है उस में तफ़सील से सब बातों का जिक्र है। उस में यह भी सुझाया गया है कि एक हफ्ते में किसी एक इम्पार्शियल जज को एपायन्ट कर के यह फ़ैसला करा लें कि एडोनी, एलूर और दूसरे मवाज़ियात कर्नाटक या मैसूर में मिलाये जायें। बस इतना ही निवेदन कर के मैं अपने अमेंड़मेंट का समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Home Minister may kindly give his reaction to this amendment.

Dr. Katju: I oppose the very basic foundation or assumption lying behind this amendment. It will be exceedingly unfortunate if an impression is created that when these linguistic States are established then every single village which is inhabited by one language-speaking people cannot feel satisfied in any other province. That is something which is entirely unacceptable. I feel greatly distressed over it. My hon. friend is talking about contiguity of these villages. He says: "These 109 or 105 villages are contiguous; therefore, take them away". If this argument is put forth then what about the villages which may not be contiguous? If there are not Kannada-speaking people who are living 20 miles away from the border, do you mean to say that they will be killed? That does not appeal to me at all. This Bill is based upon the assumption that we are going district-wise. These districts are, broadly speaking, Telugu-speaking districts. We are not going to enter into villages or firkas or talukas. This thing cannot appeal to me. On that particular ground I oppose it. That will create very wide repercussions.

I do not want to waste the time of the House. Go to Calcutta. You will find that there are 25,000 Tamil-speaking persons living there. My hon. friend says, "These Andhras will murder us". I cannot accept this proposition.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं इस के खिलाफ हूं। मेरी यह मंशा नहीं थी कि आंध्र का नाश हो जायेगा।

डा० काटजू : यही तो आप ने कहा था?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : आप इस बात को गलत समझे हैं।

डा० काटजू : मैं तो हर एक बात गलत समझता हूं।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं इस का मुखालिफ़ हूं। मैं ने तो सिर्फ कल्चरली की बात कह कर पेटिशन्स की ताईद की है।

Mr. Chairman: I want to put this amendment to the House. Is any Member anxious to speak?

Shri Nambiar: I would like to speak. I am one of those who did not speak previously. My main point is regarding the question of Boundary Commission to which I will add some other points.

Mr. Chairman: There will be the third reading also. Those who are anxious to speak, I request them to be relevant otherwise the discussion will be a very lengthy one.

Shri Nambiar: My point is this. I oppose this particular amendment and I would say that I support the demand for a Boundary Commission, whether it be with regard to the Mysore part of it or with regard to the Andhra part of it or whatever it may be. We want the Boundary Commission to settle the disputes. There is a claim that Tiruttani belongs to Tamilians and there is an agitation going on. I do not know if Tamilians are absolutely right or the Andhras are absolutely right. We must have an enquiry. So also, there is the question of Bellary. So, there must be a Boundary Commission which would go into all these questions and which will take into consideration all the claims and counter-claims. If there be a necessity for a final settlement we can go in for a plebiscite. Plebiscite, after all is not against the interests of the people nor does it create any trouble.

This morning the hon. Home Minister said the question of plebiscite was the question of understanding. These are the things which we cannot at all rule out. There are occasions when we will have to resort to these methods.

Mr. Chairman: I will not allow a discussion of this kind. The whole question cannot be re-opened. The hon. Member should confine his remarks only to the amendment.

Shri Nambiar: When shall I get my opportunity?

Mr. Chairman: This is not the time for getting that opportunity. There will be the third reading. The hon. Member may then express his views. On this amendment, I am afraid, I will not allow a discussion.

Shri Nambiar: The point is this, Sir, that we want a Boundary Commission. Whether it is the Tamil part of it or the Mysore part of it, we should have a plebiscite and that will settle the problem.

With regard to Tamilians, I can say that they too want a successful Andhra province to come. I have ascertained the view of Tamilians and they are not against Andhra. They will be with them. We want a State for Tamilians as carved out in the way that Andhras now have. Thus you can settle the problem. Government must help us in settling amicably and in a peaceful manner our problem and not create troubles and create disruption.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is another amendment of mine, Sir, No. 40. May I speak afterwards?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Now I put amendment No. 2 to the House.

The question is:

In page 2, lines 8 to 10,—

for "Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras"

substitute "Cuddapah, Chittoor districts and Anantapur district other than the Karnataka areas of Madakasira, Kalyanadrug and Hindupur taluks and Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district to be determined by the Boundary Commission before the appointed day."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment No. 9.

Shri N. R. Naidu (Rajahmundry): I beg to move:

In page 2, *for* lines 9 and 10, *substitute*—

"Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug and Bellary taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras and the said".

In moving this amendment, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the principle which the Central Government has followed in forming the State of Andhra. It is not entirely on the basis of linguistic principle that the State is coming into existence. I am sure that the Centre is also taking into account administrative convenience, cultural affinity and such other matters in forming it. Even if we take the population basis, in the Bellary town proper, there are more Andhras than Kanarese people. But, the entire Bellary Taluk must be taken into account because it is the administrative unit and it will be contiguous to the rest of the Andhra area. With these words, I move my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Do I take it that the hon. Minister is opposed to it?

Dr. Katju: Yes. This is in the teeth of Mr Justice Misra's report.

Mr. Chairman: I will put it to the House.

The question is:

In page 2, *for* lines 9 and 10, *substitute,*—

> "Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug and Bellary taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras and the said".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 10; Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I have your permission, Sir, to move amendment No. 14 also along with this because they are related to each other?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

(I) In page 2,

(i) line 9, *for* "and Chittoor" *substitute* "Chittoor and Bellary"; and

(ii) lines 9 and 10, *omit* "and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district".

I also move:

(II) In page 2 *after* line 11, *add*:

> "Provided that the Government of India cause within six months a plebiscite to be taken to ascertain the views of the people of the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi."

I do not wish to traverse any wide ground in support of these two amendments, apart from stating that I am not at all convinced by the arguments used by my hon. friend the Home Minister in support of the proposal for handing over certain territories to Mysore. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would give two quotations one from the statement made by the Chief Minister of Mysore in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, and the other from the statement made by the Chief Minister of Madras in the Madras Legislative Assembly, which are very vital for our purposes. Mr. Hanumanthaiya told the Mysore Legislative Assembly on the 27th of July—I am quoting as reported in the *Hindu* of Madras—

> "I do not want to see even one citizen of Mysore to go out of Mysore. I will not allow that. There is no question of breaking Mysore State into lingual units. Mysore had remained an administrative unit."

I have no quarrel up to that point. He then says:

> "If the people of neighbouring areas expressed their wish to come to Mysore, we extend a cordial welcome."

Have the people of Bellary, especially in the disputed areas, expressed their wish to come to Mysore?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How have they expressed? (*Interruption*). Please let me proceed. Have certain people of the Bellary district expressed their opinion against being sent to Mysore? These are the two issues. I request the hon. Home Minister to note these words. I am quoting again from the same debate.

> "The problem of Bellary should have been tackled at a higher level."

That is a good testimonial to my hon. friend the Home Minister. The implication is clear.

> "The issue should have been decided without giving room for unhealthy controversies, satyagrahas and acts of violence. They had now learnt a bitter lesson."

My whole point as regards this particular exposition of the viewpoint of the Mysore Government is that they want to adopt this attitude: heads I win, tails you lose. Mr. Hanumanthaiya

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

has expressed a general welcome to everybody. I am quoting him. He said:

> "The Kannada and Telugu speaking people of Hyderabad are welcome."

I am not doing any injustice, and my hon. friend Mr. Datar will correct me if I am wrong. A number of hon. friends from Mysore are also here. He says, whatever is available, we will take. I am not talking as a *kabuli;* I am not a jew; I am not a Shylock. Does justice seem to be done?

The other day, I was telling my hon. friend, the hon. Home Minister in the lobby about what Shri C. Rajagopalachari had to say about Bellary. When I referred to the statement generally, he told me—I hope I am not betraying any secret—that he was not aware of the statement. It is for his benefit and for the benefit of the House that I should like to quote two small portions from the debate in the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 17th July relating to this Bellary question. I am quoting from the *Hindu* dated 18th July. Shri Rajagopalachari said:

> "I thought I made it quite clear yesterday that the Government of India having expressed a certain view about Bellary and since we want Parliament to take account of Bellary also, as put by Mr. Prakasam, it is better that we leave the terms loose and general so that the Government may reconsider the situation. It will not be good strategy."

Mr. Viswanatham interrupted. I quote:

> "Leaving out strategy, I ask what the Government has in mind."

Government means Shri Rajagopalachari. Shri C. Rajagopalachari says:

> "I have said our proposals and
> views can only be taken as recom-
> cussions.—(That is procedural)—
> mendations for Parliamentary dis-
> Bellary has been disposed of by
> the Government of India in a certain way. Certain disputes have arisen both in Bellary and Chittoor. Need we go further than what the Government has done in order to bring in under the terms of the Boundary Commission? Let us remember that it is not any statutory provision by way of clause or sub-clause in the Bill before us that will solve the question. The Boundary Commission has to be appointed with terms of reference, and the Government of India will have full scope to include in the terms of reference further clarifications."

Having said this, he went a step further. I am quoting. The resolution was there. It is not a Government resolution. In support of that resolution in the Madras legislature, the final statement of Shri C. Rajagopalachari is as follows:

> "The words certainly covered areas where from any kind of border disputes had arisen. It is open to members to say definitely 'we are all going to vote for this amendment, taking it for granted that Bellary is a disputed area coming under this clause'. More than that was unnecessary."

Then he said—I would request the hon. Home Minister to remember these words particularly—

> "When we,"—We means the Madras legislature,—expressed that as our opinion, unanimous opinion, it would have greater effect than an amendment definitely bringing forward Bellary and straightaway try to dispute the decision reached by the Government of India."

I would say this to this hon. House that under article 3, the original text of the Bill was submitted to the Madras and Mysore legislatures—both the Houses of both the legislatures. Here is the statement made by the Chief Minister of Madras. The only thing that the Andhras want is reference of this Bellary dispute to the Boundary Commission. My hon. friend Mr. Shivamurty Swami was supporting his amendment. I have a counter amendment. There are a number of other amendments. We did not oppose them. Let us not prejudge the issues. I certainly feel very strongly on this point. When Justice Wanchoo made a recommendation about Bellary, it was rejected. When Justice Misra made the recommendation. it was implemented. Why did they appoint Justice Wanchoo? To reject his recommendation, because it does not suit certain people in political power? I propose to make a pointed statement. Unfortunately, I have to blame the Government of India for this. The Andhras are being treated as waifs and strays of this country. My hon. friends the Tamilians have got Shri C. Rajagopalachari and his Government to look after them. My hon. friends from Mysore have got the Mysore Government. My case is going by default.

Shri Venkataraman: The Andhras cannot have a better advocate than you.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram; My complaint is that we have got to fight out our case against odds. Let us not prejudge the issue. Let us place the whole case before the Boundary Commission. Is it an unreasonable demand? It is not an unreasonable demand. I hope this House will consider this basic minimum demand of the Andhra people, namely, wherever there is a dispute. refer it to a Boundary Commission. That was the broad intention of the Prime Minister. I understood that to be the broad intention of the hon. Home Minister. Let the Bellary dispute go to a Boundary Commission. That is all I have to say. I move the amendments and commend them for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

In page 2.—

(i) line 9, *for* "and Chittoor" *substitute* "Chittoor and Bellary"; and

(ii) lines 9 and 10, *omit* "and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district".

In page 2, *after* line 11, *add*:

"Provided the Government of India cause within six months a plebiscite to be taken to ascertain the views of the people of the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Just now my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that the question of Bellary was prejudged. There was no question of prejudging the issue at all. A Judge was appointed,—Justice Misra—and he went into the question very thoroughly. All the materials by different sections of the people were placed before him. He made thorough enquiries and investigations into the matter. He arrived at a certain conclusion which has been accepted by most of us. I do not know why Dr. Lanka Sundaram should call it unsatisfactory.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the first Judge?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The terms of reference given to Mr. Justice Wanchoo were limited. He had no power to suggest that Bellary district or any taluk in Bellary district should go to Mysore. His terms of reference were such that no opportunity was given to Justice Mr. Wanchoo to decide any territory in favour of Mysore State. Dr. Lanka Sundaram while making his speech stated that the people of Bellary town want to go to Andhra and a plebiscite is the only safe way of deciding the issue. He further stated that Bellary Taluks should be split up and to that end steps should be taken. We know how plebiscites work. Masses of people can purchase opinions ready-made in market-places. So as things are, even plebiscite will not work well. If it is not conducted on proper lines, there may be troubles in the future. Moreover Andhras want plebiscite for the taluk of Bellary, but I would ask why should it be for a taluk alone and not for the entire district? Really there are many people in those areas which have been added to Andhra, who wish to join the Mysore State. Do not think we are making any claim on Andhra territory. Do not also think we are in favour of a plebiscite as we know it for certain that it is a very dangerous thing. We prefer any day a boundary commission to a plebiscite. But the question of Bellary should not be included to come under the purview of the commission. It should be made clear that the Bellary question is settled once for all, and the Boundary Commission must only consider other areas. So I oppose this amendment for the holding of a plebiscite.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want to support my friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Here is one fundamental issue. There is a difference of opinion between two judges. One judge who had been deputed for the purpose said that for the time being whole of Bellary district may be kept along with the Andhra State and another judge has opined that the Bellary taluk may be added on to the Mysore State. Now, the people especially of the firkas of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary are saying that Justice Misra's judgment is against the fundamentals of this division. They say, "Because there is a difference of opinion between the two judges, let us have a plebiscite and obtain the views of the people". Both the judges have stated that there is a large population who do not belong to Karnataka or Andhra. Now their opinion must be taken.

This could not be done either by Justice Wanchoo or Justice Misra. After all, it is the birthright of these people to be asked to which State they are going to opt now. Therefore, I support this amendment and request the Government to do justice to the Andhras.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): It has been said often and often on the floor of this House that the Bellary question has been closed. I am really amazed at that. I would particularly draw your attention to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum, which has stated the terms of reference. I would with great respect draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to that particular memorandum of his Ministry under which Mr. Misra was appointed to go into this matter. With your indulgence, I will read a few lines which will throw light on the Bellary issue. This is how the memorandum reads:

> "Government are of the opinion that it will be desirable that before such final decision about Bellary Taluq is taken, there shall be a fuller investigation by a person of high judicial status into all such relevant factors as would facilitate or enable such a decision."

I would like to emphasize, Sir, that the reference is here to the taluk as a whole and the memorandum proceeds to say:

> "Amongst such factors are linguistic composition and cultural affinity, administrative convenience and economic well-being. For the purpose of this investigation Government have appointed Shri Justice Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, who will be requested to carry out this investigation as rapidly as possible on the broad facts and report to Government. Any minor re-alignment considered necessary may be recommended. Generally speaking, however, minor divisions or rectifications will be considered by the Boundary Commission to be appointed after the formation of the Andhra State."

Therefore, the memorandum is giving instructions to Justice Misra confined itself to the question of the taluk as a whole. And what we are agitating today generally throughout Andhra is not the Bellary Taluk in its entirety. It is only a rectification which has already been promised in the memorandum. We want only a minor rectification in respect of Bellary town and the two firkas of Moka and Rupangudi. The idea behind the memorandum is that the Government of India did not want to go on a village to village or firka to firka basis. They wanted to leave it to a boundary commission to be appointed by the Government later on and, therefore to say that Justice Misra's award has ruled out or closed completely the whole Bellary question is quite contrary to the terms of the memorandum. I would most earnestly request the hon. Home Minister to bear in mind that the people of Andhra are watching very carefully the statements made by the Government and we look to the Home Minister for the fulfilment of those statements.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): There is only one point which I want to mention, and the point is this. There is great dissatisfaction with the report of Justice Misra. Whether his performance was good or bad is not the point. The point is, when you are going to discuss the whole problem of Andhra, you suddenly call upon Mr. Justice Misra to go into the question of Bellary and decide to whom Bellary should be given or what portion of it should be given; he goes there and spends about eight days in Bellary. And here is a report:

> "After completing his inquiry into the future of the Bellary Taluk, Mr. Justice L. S. Misra returned here today by air from Bangalore—i.e., on the 11th of May.
>
> "Mr. Misra told the P.T.I. that he would draft part of his report here, and proceed to Delhi where he would annex some data from the Government of India."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Annex?

An Hon. Member: What is wrong there?

Dr. Jaisoorya: There is plenty wrong. Now, the whole thing is vitiated from my point of view. After all, there is the Supreme Court because a Judge may go wrong. So you can appeal to a higher authority. A High Court may give a verdict against you. You can still go to the Supreme Court. In this case, the Supreme Court is here, the Home Ministry; and here is the first fundamental thing: "Short of taking a plebiscite, it was impossible to decide which way the majority's support lay." My contention, as a lay man, is that this kind of report should have been looked upon with very, very great caution. It has been accepted in its entirety; I do not want to be uncharitable, but I think it was done because it suited the policy of the Government. The result is this. You must convince the people: "Look here, we have done justice". There is a palpable injustice in the whole thing. Shabby, careless arguments and material have been brought out and accepted equally carelessly. I say: "Get rid of the whole thing". Get rid of this bother by referring it to a Boundary Commission. Give that Commission full powers. I do not care what you give away. You can take the whole of Bellary district and half of upper Australia, I do not care. I am not worried about so many villages here, and so many villages there. These minor points never interest me. What interests me is the basic principle, the method, and therefore I suggest, to get out of all this; leave it to the Boundary Commission so that we would not go into details here and waste time. If there are points of dispute, they will decide. I have nothing to do with Bellary. It does not concern me at all, but I am certainly concerned with the way the report has been drafted, and the way it has been accepted.

Shri Nanadas: I strongly oppose Amendment No. 10 moved by Dr. Lanka Sundaram and Dr. Jaisoorya. We do not want the whole of Bellary District should be included in Andhra. Six taluks of Bellary District are given to Mysore justifiably, and we congratulate our Kannada friends for getting them. But the question regarding

[Shri Nanadas]

Bellary Taluk is a disputed one. So, I support Amendment No. 14 subject to certain conditions. Amendment No. 14 provides that there should be a plebiscite in the case of the three *firkas* of Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary. In these *firkas* of course, there are Telugu-speaking people, nearly 36,000 and Muslims nearly 30,000. Though the mother tongue of the Muslims is Urdu, their regional language is Telugu. So, these people must be given an opportunity to decide their political future, under which Government they want to remain. So, to do justice to these people it is better to have a plebiscite regarding these three *firkas, i.e.,* including Bellary Town and only some villages in Bellary *firka.* We do not want even the full *firka* of Bellary. Subject to these remarks, I support amendment No. 14 and oppose amendment No. 10.

Dr. Katju: A good deal has been said, and it may be desirable to clear up this matter a little. Coming to Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report, he formed the opinion that he could not split up a district. He could assign only whole districts. And so far as the State of Madras was concerned, he took the view that quite definitely Madras people regarded Bellary as a Telugu speaking district. Therefore, in no sense could the residuary State of Madras claim Bellary on the ground of being a Tamil area.

Then he refers at page 5 of his report—hon. Members probably have got it—to the Kelkar report which was made for Congress organizational purposes in 1921, going back to 32 years, where Mr. Kelkar had assigned three Taluks to Tamil Nad and six Taluks to the Andhra P.C.Cs. including Bellary. Justice Wanchoo came to the conclusion that under the terms of reference given to him he could not split up a district, he could only take the district as a whole and nothing else. He said: "Well, the district cannot go to Mysore. The district should go, for various other considerations, particularly Tungabhadhra, to Andhra." He says here:

> "It must, however, be reiterated that the population of the Kanarese speaking people is strongly opposed to this course."

And in the beginning he has said:

> "According to the 1951 Census figures, the percentage of Telugu speaking population in Adoni is roughly 50 per cent., in Alur roughly 63 per cent. and in Rayadrug 59 per cent. In the remaining Taluks, the Kanarese speaking population predominates."

Now, the whole of this report is based on the supposition that according to his terms of reference, he could not split up a district. When this report came before Government, we thought—he had given sufficient material—that having regard to the state of public opinion and so on and so forth, we could split up a district, and we went by his report, *viz.,* six Taluks to one side and three Taluks to the other. And then remained Bellary. There was not sufficient information actually about Bellary, and I may tell the House that we were also rather concerned with this fact that in Bellary Town there are several institutions which you may call not of local Municipal importance, but also of some provincial importance; for instance—I am only just mentioning it because I remember it—there are some offices like the Provincial Directorate of Co-operatives, there are three or four Central jails.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: A polytechnic.

Dr. Katju: Yes, there was a polytechnic, and all that, and so we thought we had better have a fuller investigation about this. Now, for this fuller investigation limited to Bellary Taluk, we appointed this learned Judge, Chief Justice Misra. And I may say again here that he is not a Hyderabad man. He had recently been transferred or sent to Hyderabad He is actually a judge of the Allahabad High Court, a widely respected man, with a long judicial experience. We asked him to go, and he interrupted his vacation and went. He spent 15 days there. I do not want to waste the time of the House by going into all these things. But the fact is that he went there; he saw about a thousand persons, he went here and there, and goodness knows how many representations he received, his labour was enormous; he sets out the case of both the parties, and he has stated that both parties had told him that the 1931 census figures were wrong. Please remember that by that time, the 1951 census figures were really lying in the offices there or in Madras; they had not been published fully; they had just been broadly published. In the light of all this, he came to the conclusion that the 1951 census would do. He sent for those figures, he had a sample survey made, and his report would show that he was completely satisfied with those figures, and everybody admitted before him that no objection could be taken to the 1951 census figures. I have given out in the morning, what Justice Misra thought finally.

So far as plebiscite is concerned, there is just one point which I would like to refer to, as to what this plebiscite really means. In paragraph 5 of his report, Justice Misra says that he had spent some days in the town of Bellary, he had also been to some other places, and he had an intention to go to some villages also. He says in his report:

> "I had an intention to go to a few important villages also, but in view of the unfortunate passions to which the conflict of interests between the two contending parties had given rise, it appeared later that the proposed visits to villages were likely to embitter the feelings of the contestants still further. Indeed I was told that the methods adopted by each party in rural areas for gaining its respective cause had already led to violence in some places and the tendency was likely to grow with intensification of propaganda as the time of my visit grew near. I decided, therefore to abandon my original plan but by doing so, I now feel I have not missed much."

I make a present of this passage to my hon. friends who are talking so glibly of plebiscite. You have this plebiscite and see what sorts of violence will break out.

Shri Nambiar: There will be no violence.

Dr. Katju: Justice Misra has stated that the contesting parties adopted methods of violence. What can you say to this?

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Supposing there is no plebiscite, is there any talk about it?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Do you think you have solved this particular question, by implementing the Misra award?

Dr. Katju: We can only go by.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I wish you luck.

Dr. Katju: I am very sorry to hear it. I was really going to appeal to my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram to go to Bellary and assist us in making this award acceptable, but he would not do it.

Just look at it. Mr. Justice Misra goes there, he goes into almost every village, he goes into the figures, facts, and everything, and he has given the exact figures of Bellary taluk, showing the total population, permanent population, the Telugu population, the temporary population, including prisoners, and all that. And then he gives the figure of 30,000 Muslims who are gathered in this city, and he expresses an opinion half and half. Now, what are we to do? What principle are we to adopt? My hon. friend asks, are you going to implement it.

[Dr. Katju]

Supposing, for the sake of pure argument, we have a plebiscite—well, a plebiscite cannot divide it. It must decide one way or the other. Supposing the plebiscite shows that it should go to Mysore or to the Andhra, then the people who are dissatisfied will say, we are going to fast, we are going to have hunger-strikes, we are going to resort to violence and so on.

Shri Nambiar: It is all only in your imagination.

Dr. Katju: First they said that there should be one judge. That one judge goes there and reports. Then Government are approached with the request, please send another judge. Another judge goes there—Sir, you are very familiar with this sort of thing in the law courts. So long as a case is pending, the *vakils* are arguing, and the judge is in a dangerous position. The poor man, he has got to hear everything, but ultimately he has to decide against one party or the other. As soon as his decision is announced, the man who loses says, he does not understand anything; his *vakil* says, the upper storey is quite vacant, and so the judge has not been able to understand, and he says to his client further, let us better go to the high court or the Supreme Court, and we shall win there. And if the man goes to the Supreme Court finally and there also he loses, he becomes still more dissatisfied. What can we do in such circumstances? We must go by some process in all these matters, and I do say that this decision should be accepted. We have done our best. My hon. friend read some passages from Rajaji's speech somewhere, and also from Shri Hanumanthaiya's speeches. All these matters have been decided at the highest level. Mr. Hanumanthaiya was quite welcome to say, we do not want anything, we are perfectly willing to extend our welcome, but we do not want anything. He was also consulted, and supposing he had stated, I do not want the Bellary town, then we would not have given it to him. But the Karnataka population of Bellary wanted to go to Mysore. Do you mean to say that the Government of Mysore has not agreed to this? So far as we are concerned, this chapter is closed. Here the decision stands. We have had it examined by two clever judges at great length, and I think the House and the people of the Bellary town should accept this verdict.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I request the hon. Home Minister to clarify certain points that I had raised?

Justice Misra has quoted the terms of reference of his inquiry, as laid down in the Home Ministry Memorandum No. 110/53-PSS. It says, that the whole taluk is referred to him. It says further:

> ".....Any minor re-alignment considered necessary may be recommended. Generally speaking, however minor divisions or rectifications will be considered by the Boundary Commission to be appointed after the formation of the Andhra State. Government would like this enquiry by Shri Justice Misra to be concluded by the 15th May 1953."

I shall take it that it will be within the purview of the boundary commission to go into the minor divisions or rectifications within the language of the Home Ministry Memorandum referred to above?

Dr. Katju: I am quite agreeable to that, but please remember that minor rectifications of a village here or a village there are all that is meant, not rectifications in respect of towns, like Bellary with a population of 60,000 or 70,000.

Shri Nambiar: But there must be a boundary commission to do that. What about the boundary commission? Unless and until that boundary commission is appointed, these minor adjustments cannot be made.

Dr. Katju: We have been advised that not even one village can be taken from one side to the other, without further parliamentary legislation. Therefore this question of the appointment of a boundary commission is only a step in that direction. Whether you mention it in the Bill or whether it is done by President's executive order, it is a matter of very little consequence. I have given repeated assurances that as soon as this Bill gets through, and the Andhra State gets into the saddle, we will leave it to the two Governments by agreement if they can do so, or otherwise we shall see to it that the President issues an order appointing a Boundary Commission in terms of what was just now spoken, to go into the question of minor divisions or rectifications, here and there. After the commission has reported, there would be a further parliamentary legislation to rectify the boundaries etc.

Shri Nambiar: Why can the boundary commission not be appointed now?

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House. The question is:

In page 2,—

(i) line 9, *for* "and Chittoor" *substitute* "Chittoor and Bellary"; and

(ii) lines 9 and 10, *omit* "and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment No. 14 to the vote of the House. The question is:

In page 2, *after* line 11, *add*:

"Provided the Government of India cause within six months a plebiscite to be taken to ascertain the views of the people of the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: As for amendment No. 49 is concerned, it is barred, being the same as No. 10.

As for amendment No. 146, relating to the question of the Boundary Commission, I think the question has practically been settled. There will be a Boundary Commission, after the formation of the Andhra State, to go into the question of minor rectifications, as has been given expression to by the hon. Home Minister just now. This amendment relates to Chittoor district. The principle is the same. I take it that the hon. Member does not propose to move it in view of what has already fallen from the hon. Minister.

Shri Muniswamy: Sir, I wish to speak a few words about this particular district, Chittoor. I will concern myself only with this amendment and say a few words.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Muniswamy: I beg to move:

In page 2, line 9, *for* "Chittoor districts" *insert*—

> "Such of the Taluks of the Chittoor District as are decided by the Boundary Commission".

It has been accepted in the report submitted by Mr. Justice Wanchoo—in page 2—that some boundary disputes exist at the borders of some of these districts. Evidently Mr. Justice Wanchoo has meant Bellary District and the Chittoor District. Three important Taluks of Chittoor district—Tiruttani, Puttur and Nagari—are inhabited predominantly by Tamilians. The hon. Minister should remember this. It has been represented to Mr. Justice Wanchoo by an Ex-Minister of Madras State, Mr. Roche Victoria, that these three taluks should be excluded and added on to the residuary State of Madras. And Justice Wanchoo has clearly said that because some sort of complications and difficulties might arise, therefore he wanted to include the whole of the Chittoor district in the Andhra State. That is why I want to make it very clear that these three

[Shri Muniswamy]

taluks which are inhabited predominantly by Tamil-speaking people should be included in the residuary State in order to avoid furthermore complications and troubles. Mr. Justice Wanchoo says that in order to avoid some of the complications he has included these taluks in Chittoor district. But I want to submit that in order to avoid some more complications and further difficulties, it is better that these three taluks are included in the residuary State. If this amendment is opposed, I beg to submit, it is opposing reason, moral claim and legal claim.

Shri Velayudhan: Opposing linguism?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: I put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 2, line 9, *for* "Chittoor districts" *insert*—

"Such of the Taluks of the Chittoor District as are decided by the Boundary Commission".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now I come to amendment No. 11. I am afraid this is the same.

Shri Datar: He is not moving it.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Then amendment No. 13. It is practically the same as the one moved previously. So it is out of order.

Then amendment No. 50—not moved.

Shri Raghavaiah: I would like to make a submission in this connection, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Submission on what?

Shri Raghavaiah: My submission is that since amendments like 50 are going to be ruled out of order on the ground that they are barred, I may just ask for information's sake whether the Home Minister is going to respect the terms of reference which include plebiscite over the whole Bellary Taluk..........

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Amendment No. 50 is not moved. Therefore, no question relating to 50 can be agitated.

Shri Raghavaiah: I am only asking for information.

Mr. Chairman: He can raise this point when another amendment on the same subject is moved. I will have no objection to that.

Shri Raghavaiah: I would like to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Not at this stage. When another motion is moved and the question is relevant, the hon. Member may certainly say what he has to say.

Now, I proceed to amendment No. 51. It is also not moved. Then amendment No. 12. This relates to the State of Hyderabad. I am enquiring from the hon. Member whether these tracts are situated in the State of Hyderabad.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: They are included in Hyderabad.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member justify how it comes within the scope of this Bill?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The point is this. As in the Bill an attempt has been made to take over some portions from Andhra State and give them to Mysore State, it was quite consistent that when Andhra State was being formed, there should be some provision.........................

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member probably was not here in the House when the previous ruling was given. I have excluded all such amendments as related to increasing the area of States other than Madras, Mysore and Andhra.

12 NOON

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission, Sir? You had given a ruling when Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo of Patna was speaking and allowed him to move an amendment in support of it.

Mr. Chairman: That amendment was about the Oriya-speaking people belonging to tracts in the Madras State. That is entirely different. I have given a ruling so far as the territories are concerned, not in regard to the people belonging to the tracts.

Now I proceed to 199. It is also not being moved. Then amendment No. 40.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

In page 2, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"Provided that the Kannada areas of Madakasira, Kalyanadrug, and Hindupur taluks of Anantapur district and Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district shall be determined by the Boundary Commission before the 1st October, 1953".

Mr. Chairman: In view of the decision of the Government regarding the Boundary Commission, made known just now, I do not think the hon. Member will consider it advisable to move it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to make a submission, Sir. My amendment refers to the setting up of a Boundary Commission immediately so that all the boundary disputes may be settled before the Andhra State is formed. I want to speak a few words in this connection.

Shri Datar: It is the same.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this matter is concerned, the Minister has said that this is to be decided by agreement between the two States. If they do not agree, then the necessity for appointing a Boundary Commission arises. In view of what has fallen from the hon. Minister, I think the insistence that the Boundary Commission should be appointed before the 1st October may not be fully justified.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want that the Boundary Commission should be set up immediately and the matter should not be left to agreement between the States of Mysore and Andhra. Since certain areas are disputed, there is no harm in appointing a Boundary Commission immediately and the question of boundaries may be settled even before the Andhra State comes into being. That is all my point. So I request the hon. Minister to include a provision in the Bill regarding the setting up of a Boundary Commission.

Shri Datar: Sir, the question cannot be considered at all. There was an amendment by the hon. Member, Shri Sivamurthi Swami. He also made a reference to a Boundary Commission before the appointed date. Here also the hon. Member makes a reference to the Boundary Commission before the 1st of October 1953. I am afraid that that consideration is barred.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the amendment to vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 2, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"Provided that the Kannada areas of Madakasira, Kalyanadrug, and Hindupur taluks of Anantapur district and Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district shall be determined by the Boundary Commission before the 1st October 1953".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: In regard to amendment No. 52, I am afraid it is out of order. In regard to 53, is it not the same as No. 14?

Shri Datar: Same.

Mr. Chairman: So we proceed to No. 109.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Have you ruled it out of order, Sir? Amendment No. 53?

Mr. Chairman: I do not understand it; it is not even legally worded. I do not know what to make of it. I rule it out of order.

Then we proceed to No. 110.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Sir, mine is a different sort of Boundary Commission.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, it is also out of order.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: No, Sir. This does not concern Bellary or Chittoor.

Mr. Chairman: It relates to Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Yes and other States also.

Mr. Chairman: That is exactly why it is out of order.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: But it is for a different purpose.

Mr. Chairman: The purpose may be different, but the amendment relates to boundaries of other States.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I want to speak..................

Mr. Chairman: When the amendment is out of order, I cannot allow a discussion on it.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: You have allowed others to speak.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants to speak he will have plenty of opportunities to speak. I cannot allow the amendment.

Amendment No. 174 is out of order.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

In page 2,—

(i) line 4, omit "(1)"; and

(ii) omit lines 12 to 16.

मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ३ को पेश करते हुए वही कहना चाहता हूं जो कि पहले कह चुका हूं कि जो तरीका एक एरिया का रेक्टीफाई करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है वही दूसरे एरिया को रेक्टीफाई करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। वगैर इसके अगर आप काम करेंगे तो अन्याय होगा। इतना कहकर मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट की ताईद करता हू और फिर से कहता हूं कि आलूर, अडोनो और रायदुर्ग में जो कर्नाटक का हिस्सा है उसको बिलकुल छोड़ दिया जाय नहीं तो एपाइंटेड डे के पहले बाउंडरी कमीशन एपाइंट करके उसका फैसला कर लिया जाय। या यह भी हम कह सकते हैं कि अगर डिसाइड भी किया जाय तो में आंध्र की तरफ से अपील करता हूं कि बैलारी का फैसला वही होगा कि जो मिश्रा ने आज किया है। इसी तरह से......

Shri Venkataraman: On a point of Order, Sir. I submit htat this amendment would be out of order because we have already decided amendment No. 2 against the Mover. That has been put to the House and lost and this is a consequential amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, that is quite right. This amendment is over-ruled.

Amendment No. 175 is out of order. amendment No. 15 is also out of order and not moved. Amendment No. 54 This has already been discussed on the floor of the House.

Amendment No. 16, not moved; it is also out of order.

Amendment No. 111; this is also barred.

Shri Mohana Rao: My amendment is:

In page 2, *after* line 16, *insert*—

"(3) The Capital of Andhra State shall be the place to be decided and named by a simple majority vote of the Legislators from the territories mentioned in subsection (1) of this section in a conference to be convened by the Special Officer for Andhra State at an early date but before the appointed day."

Mr. Chairman: Before the hon. Member proceeds to make his speech, I would bring to his notice that previously I submitted to the House that the question of capital is not so relevant to clause 3 (1) or 3(2) so as to be alluded to at this stage. If he wants to move an amendment to this effect he can do so by a separate amendment not relating to this clause. This clause has no reference to capital at all. If he gives notice of a separate amendment, no question of delay in notice will be allowed to bar the amendment.

Shri Nambiar: The formation of the Andhra State includes boundaries and capital.

Mr. Chairman: Certainly this can be moved but let there be a separate amendment with regard to this. It may be brought subsequently. There will be no question of delay of notice then.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In the Bill as sent to the Madras and Mysore Legislatures—I have got a copy of it here—the reference to the temporary capital was there in the 7th Schedule at page 35. If you will make a direction to have it here.............

Mr. Chairman: At what stage was it considered there?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In the 7th Schedule. If you give a direction that we can then bring in such an amendment, it would be all right.

Mr. Chairman: We proceed further.

Amendment No. 56. So far as this is concerned, I understand that there is a specific provision in the Bill about Universities etc., probably clause 60 or so. So, here it is out of place.

Then we proceed to No. 57.

Shri Venkataraman: This is out of order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: It is also barred.

Shri Raghavaiah: I beg to move:

In page 2, *after* line 16, *insert*—

> "(3) Boundary Commissions shall be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundary between the States of Andhra and Mysore and also the boundary between the States of Andhra and Madras, the basis for such demarcation being the language and contiguity. The village shall be taken as the unit for the purpose of such demarcation, and a plebiscite shall be taken wherever necessary."

It has been said by the hon. Minister of States that the necessity for the appointment of a Boundary Commission does not at this stage arise because of the fact that all issues of a conflicting nature, including the decision regarding Bellary as a whole, and even the question relating to the component parts of the Bellary taluka, which has been accepted to a large extent, even by Justice Misra to be of a conflicting nature, will first have to be mutually decided by the two States. The Misra Award is the final word and if at all anything is likely to be left to the Boundary Commission which is going to be appointed, the terms of reference to that Commission will include only minor matters of rectification.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is my hon. friend in order in talking about the Boundary Commission, Sir?

Shri Nambiar: The Boundary Commission is to be appointed.

Mr. Chairman: Every question of boundary is not ruled out. What the hon. Minister said was that the Boundary Commission will be appointed after the Bill is passed after the Governments have come to a settlement and after the question has been gone into by the two States and after they have disagreed in respect of certain matters, so that the question of the

[Mr. Chairman]

Boundary Commission being appointed is not ruled out. Amendments 112 and 200 speak about the Boundary Commission being appointed at an early date. This question has not been barred yet.

Shri Raghavaiah: In this connection I may bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that after having gone through the reports of the two Judges, it is categorically accepted beyond any refutation that the question of 3 firkas and Bellary state has got to be contested and that problem can be solved only by the holding of a plebiscite and nothing more than that or less than that. It is not the question of Bellary State, three firkas and Bellary town that this Boundary Commission has got to solve, it has got to solve another purpose also. For instance—it is neither stated in the Bill nor in the amendments—there are certain conflicting issues *e.g.* the whole of Kolar district should naturally come to the Andhra State because that area is predominantly Telugu.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri)· On a point of order, Sir. Diminishing the area of Kolar means a reduction of the Mysore area!

Mr. Chairman: Therefore, the argument is that some portion of Mysore should be taken away.

Shri Raghavaiah: As I explained this proposal seeks to decrease the area of Mysore.

Dr. Rama Rao: The amendment does not say that.

Mr. Chairman: He is only giving his arguments. If a person gives an argument it cannot be shut out. The argument is not barred. The amendment is barred.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Another point of order, Sir. I invite the attention of the Chair to sub-rule (ii) of rule 100 of the Rules of Procedure:

> (ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.

We have already decided the question that there is not to be any motion regarding Boundary Commission. Is it open now for the hon. Member to move that amendment?

Mr. Chairman: The question of Boundary Commission has not been decided in so many words by any amendment so far. Therefore, I have allowed this amendment to be moved.

Shri Raghavaiah: My only argument is that in the terms of reference that are going to be given by this Government, Boundary Commission should include all disputed issues of a serious nature like the one on which amendment after amendment has been given and which even the Government are not able to explain themselves in a proper manner. Even the Government has to concede that Boundary Commission that is going to be appointed is certainly to go into intricate issue of a character that has been explained. In the terms of reference that have to be given to Mr. Misra the question also is there that the Boundary Commission will look into it and make certain minor retifications as are necessary and as they also feel necessary. It is in this connection that I want to bring questions like the Kolar districts and other disputed issues. After all it is left for the contending parties to review this.

Mr. Chairman: How can the Boundary Commission appointed for this purpose go into the question of finding out whether the area of Mysore should be decreased? It is beyond the scope of the Bill. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to kindly confine his remarks so far as the scope of the Boundary Commission is concerned.

Shri Raghavaiah: In trying to explain myself more clearly I am bringing to the attention of the House the following:

> "for the formation of the State of Andhra the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras"

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Not of Mysore!

Shri Raghavaiah: I am only just trying to drive home one point *viz.* that of disputable points which cannot be negatived and on those points the Boundary Commission has got its duty to fulfil. It is in that connection that I want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: An all India Boundary Commission is also going to be appointed.

Shri Raghavaiah: I am not going into the question of All India Boundary Commission. I only demand that a Boundary Commission should be appointed. My amendment reads very clearly: "Between the states of Andhra and Mysore and also the boundary between the States of Andhra and Madras". Since the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State happen to be the border States of Andhra State, that is going to come into existence, the question of Boundary Commission and the terms of reference that are going to be given to the Boundary Commission have got to be made clear and it is only in that connection that this amendment has got to be viewed with all the clarity that it demands and the attention which it requires from the Government of India and the hon. Members on both the sides of the House.

In this connection I may also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. The hon. Minister, Dr. Katju, has just now said that minor rectifications will be made. We stand by the terms of reference given to Justice Wanchoo but at the same time he also said "not questions relating to Bellary town and other towns" and like that. The whole contending point is that in Bellary town even today the deciding factor is Muslim population which is the only single majority. Regarding that question nobody has said even a single word. If a plebiscite is offered, the Urdu-speaking population of Bellary Town, I am sure, will certainly decide their alternative in favour of Andhra and not in favour of any other State. In view of the fact that they understand that Telangana is likely to be added to Andhra and in view of the fact that their relations are dominantly with the Muslim population in Andhra, they are bound to and are sure to decide their future with the affiliation of Andhra that is to come into existence and the Vishal Andhra that is sure to come into existence. In this connection, the only point is that the Boundary Commission that is going to be appointed by the Government of India should look after these disputed questions like Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary firkas. I only wish that the hon. Home Minister should make it clear that the terms of reference will include Bellary Town also because that is going to be the deciding factor. The Muslim population is going to decide the future of the whole of Bellary. It is in that connection that I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this amendment and also clarify the position of Bellary town and also the surrounding places.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, *after* line 16, *insert*—

> "(3) Boundary Commissions shall be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundary between the States of Andhra and Mysore and also the boundary between the States of Andhra and Madras, the basis for such demarcation being the language and contiguity. The village shall be taken as the unit for the purpose of such demarcation, and a plebiscite shall be taken wherever necessary."

Shri Nambiar *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already given his full reasons in connection with the other amendment. I do not think, so far as the

[Mr. Chairman]

boundary commission is concerned, the hon. Member has anything to add: about the need for it, scope, etc.

Shri Nambiar: I have got fresh points after hearing Dr. Katju's speech. I want to expand that point.

Shri Nanadas: I am one of the movers of the amendment. I must be given an opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment has been so ably moved by the previous speaker.

Shri Raghavaiah: There are some points left out. They would be referred to by my hon. friend.

Mr. Chairman: Surely, the hon. Member does not require the advocacy of the hon. Member. It is now 12-25. I want the House to remember that we have two days for the consideration of the clauses. I would request and urge upon the hon. Members to see that the business of the House is rather proceeded with swiftly. I would request them to be brief and only speak where it is necessary to speak. This question has been gone into with reference to so many amendments. It does not require any further discussion. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to speak.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bengalore North): I would like to say a few words opposing this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister speaks and the House knows the mind of the hon. Minister, it may not be necessary to take further the time of the House. The hon. Minister.

Shri Datar: I oppose the amendment. The hon. Member has ill-served the purpose he has in view by this amendment. He would bind the hands of the Boundary Commission because he wants to take a plebiscite, etc. It would be open to the Boundary Commission to take into account such factors as they consider proper. Therefore, in the very interests of the object he has in view, it would be better for him to withdraw this amendment instead of getting it rejected.

Shri Nanadas *rose*–

Mr. Chairman: What is there for the hon. Member to say? I have already asked the Government to reply. I do not want any further discussion. I am going to put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri Nambiar: We are thinking that the hon. Minister will give an assurance whether a boundary commission will be set up or not.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever Government wanted to say, they have said.

Shri Nanadas: I want an opportunity to explain my position

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of explaining any point. Government has already been asked to reply.

Shri Nanadas: I have got a new point and a new argument for a provision in the Bill itself. It has been left to the oral statement or declaration of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants, he can speak on the clause. I will put the amendment to the House. The question is:

In page 2, *after* line 16, *insert*—

> "(3) Boundary Commissions shall be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundary between the States of Andhra and Mysore and also the boundary between the States of Andhra and Madras, the basis for such demarcation being the language and contiguity. The village shall be taken as the unit for the purpose of such demarcation, and a plebiscite shall be taken wherever necessary."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid amendment No. 113 is barred. Amendments

147 and 200 have already been dealt with. They are also barred.

Hon. Members who want to speak may speak on the clause.

Shri Nanadas: The Government should have taken a decision in regard to all the disputed areas before bringing this Bill into this House. They should have at least decided about the areas bordering the Residuary Madras State and the Mysore State. But, they failed to do that. It is a fact that there are certain areas in the Chittoor district which are predominantly Tamil speaking and therefore they should be taken out of the new State and put in the residuary State. These areas are also contiguous to the Chingleput district in the residuary State. It is also equally true that there are certain areas in the Chingleput and North Arcot and Salem districts which are predominantly Telugu speaking and which are contiguous to the boundary of the new State. Similarly we have some parts of Bellary: Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks. So also, in Kolar, Tumkur and Chittaldrug districts in the Mysore State. The people living in these areas have the same language, the same tradition and the same culture. They desire to be with the State where they have got common links. It is a sense of unity that makes them desire to be with this State or that State and their desire and will should be respected by any democratic Government. It is not a question of some Tamilians claiming some Telugu areas or some Andhras claiming some Tamil areas; so also, it is not a question of Kannadigas or Andhras claiming some territories. It is a question of the desire of the people in these disputed areas and an opportunity should be given to them to decide as to where they will be. The only opportunity that this Government or any democratic Government can give is to refer the whole question of the disputed areas to a boundary commission. Wherever there are disputes, the boundary commission can take a decision taking the village as a unit and join the predominantly Telugu speaking areas in the Andhra State and the predominantly Tamil speaking areas in the Tamil Nad. So also with regard to Mysore and Andhra. It is the individual birthright of the people concerned to have their own choice and their will must be respected. The appointment of the boundary commission was conceded by the Government in the Statement of the Prime Minister on the 25th March 1953, and the concerned people also gave their verdict in favour of it by passing a resolution in the Madras legislature. Para. 17 of the Prime Minister's statement says:

> "A boundary commission or commissions will be appointed some time after the establishment of the Andhra State to determine the exact boundaries of that State and to recommend such adjustments as may be considered necessary in regard to the boundaries of that State with the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State."

It is quite clear from the statement that the contemplated boundary commission should go into the question of the disputed areas between the residuary Madras State and Andhra, and Andhra and Mysore States. But, it appears from the hon. Home Minister's speech that this boundary commission is for a limited purpose. He did not mention anything regarding the Mysore State. I shall read the relevant portion in his speech. He said:

> "Government is committed and a clear statement has been made, that by President's executive order we propose to appoint a Boundary Commission for a very limited purpose. There are these 11 districts; some of these districts are on the border or dividing line between the State of Residuary Madras and the new Andhra Desh.........Five villages this side or five villages that side

[Shri Nanadas]

> may be exchanged and for that limited purpose only we propose ......to set up a Boundary Commission."

There will be a boundary Commission for this purpose and it will soon be appointed. This is the meaning of the speech of the hon. Home Minister. The statement of the hon. Prime Minister and the speech of the hon. Home Minister are not consistent. In the statement, it was categorically stated that the contemplated boundary commission should go into the question of the disputed areas of the Residuary Madras State, the Mysore State and the Andhra State. But from the speech of the hon. Minister it is not clear, and therefore, I do not want this thing should be left as vague and undefined as it is now. And for that reason, I want there should be a specific provision in the Bill itself.

Regarding the appointment of the Boundary Commission, no date has been fixed and the terms of reference also have not been clearly stated. Thus, the concerned people are kept in suspense, and this has already led to border troubles in Tiruttani and Bellary Taluks. To avoid all these unnecessary troubles and conflicts, it is quite necessary that there should be a clear provision in the Bill itself. I suggest, therefore, that the Boundary Commission as contemplated in the amendment moved by me and three others be provided in the Bill itself and my amendment accepted.

Mr. Chairman: No question of amendments now. All the amendments are over. The question is that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill, and the hon. Member has made a speech on the Clause though he has ended by saying that he supports his own amendment, which has already been lost.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram *rose* —

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to take as little time as possible.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am prepared to be guided by any time limit you put, say five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I leave it to his own discretion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like to say a few words before Clause 3 is voted upon. I think there is a basic confusion about this Boundary Commission business. You were yourself good enough to refer to the All India Commission and a limited local Commission as between two disputing States. Unfortunately, I feel rather sad that under the Rules of Procedure of this House—I am not trying to say anything against the ruling of the Chair—we are unable to bring forward the larger issue of redistribution of boundaries between the various States component to the Republic of India. I make a reference, with your permission, to the two Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly under Article 3 of the Constitution under which this Bill had been sent earlier for their opinion. I am referring to the Parliamentary papers circulated to us—Pages 2 and 3. The first Resolution is:

> "Add the following proviso to clause 3, sub-clause (i):—
>
> "Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly."

This is one of the resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly. The other resolution passed by the Madras Assembly is at page 3 of this paper:

> "That this House recommends that a Boundary Commission be appointed to examine the claims of the Tamilians in the Chittoor

District and that the decisions of such Commission be given effect to before the 31st December, 1953."

This basic confusion between an all-India Commission and a series of local limited issues is responsible for the manner in which this debate has been going on. I am not even now satisfied about the correctness or the enduring value of the assurances given by my hon. friend the Home Minister, as regards the manner in which they propose to settle the disputes wherever they arise as between one State and another. As I have said earlier, and I have said so on the general discussion, none of us in this House, I am sure, would like to create vitriolic local situations to keep up agitation in order to embarrass the Government. This is for the first time in the history of India that an attempt is being made to regroup people, the predominant consideration being language, apart from economic and other interests, and while doing so we are not laying down either unexceptionable first principles. Having laid down certain principles, we are not sticking to them. That is my complaint. I think neither my hon. friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy from Mysore, nor Mr. Venkataraman from Tamil Nad would quarrel with me, or I with them, for ever on these issues. The procedure must be properly laid down. It is not. Or, if it is attempted, it is not adhered to. This is the basis of the discussion which has ben going on so far; and I do not know what remedy I have got. On clause 4 there is an amendment in my name. I want to anticipate it because it is germane to Clauses 3 and 4. It is amendment No. 17. I am not moving it now. I am only adverting to it for one reason, *viz.*, there must be an opportunity available, because the Madras Legislature, under its rules of procedure, has allowed these Resolutions to be passed.

Shri Venkataraman: That is a recommendation.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am talking of the relevancy of this particular idea under the Rules of Procedure—I am not complaining against your ruling. Please do not misunderstand me that way. There must be an opportunity made available to this House to go into the larger issue also, in view of the fact that an All India Boundary Commission is promised by the Home Minister on this debate, as you were good enough to say. I feel that once the confusion as between these two Commissions is resolved, all the problems inherent in the formation of the Andhra State will also be resolved.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Minister anything to say?

Shri Datar: I have nothing to add.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I want to raise one small point.

Mr. Chairman: We have devoted several hours to the discussion of this Clause.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I want to reply to a point.

Mr. Chairman: Every point need not be answered at every stage. The question is that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill. On this no further argument is necessary. The hon. Member will kindly allow me to put this Clause to the vote of the House.

Shri Keshavaiengar: The Chair was pleased to suggest that some Members would be given opportunities when Clauses came up for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: I am not opposed to every hon. Member being given a chance at every stage, but then this House, as a whole, should look to the time already spent, and the time which the Deputy-Speaker said would be devoted to the consideration of this Bill. If, in spite of this, the hon. Member wants to speak. I have no objection to his speaking.

Shri Keshavaiengar: Just a few words, Sir.

[Shri Keshavaiengar]

So much has been said in the discussion that has been going on on the Clause about the Boundary Commission. Both the Legislatures of Madras and Mysore have recommended that a Boundary Commission may find a place in the provisions of this Bill. I feel that a Boundary Commission ought to have preceded this Bill; perhaps, now without the Boundary Commission and leaving us to entirely rely on the assurance of the hon. Home Minister is, we feel, almost putting the cart before the horse. Perhaps, the Government has been pleased to think that the purpose of the Boundary Commission has been served by the investigations of the two Judges. Whatever it is, Mysore has taken a very clear stand in this matter. Mysore has always been ready and came forward very readily to help the Central Government the moment the proposal for the formation of the Andhra State was made. Let it not, however, be understood that the boundaries of the State of Mysore come into question so far as the deliberations of the prospective Boundary Commission are concerned. I would like to make that point very clear.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Why not?

Shri Keshavaiengar: From the discussions in the House I am led to anticipate that there are distinctions being made between the All India Boundary Commission and the other commission that will perhaps follow this Bill. Whatever it is, I would like to request the hon. Minister that so far as the instructions to the Boundary Commissions are concerned, it may be made perfectly clear that all hands should be off the Mysore State. We are very glad to help he Central Government to form the Andhra State, but on no account should it be understood that any parts of Mysore State can be taken away and added on to this State or that State.

Shri Lakshmayya: I really congratulate my hon. friend for his large-heartedness and nobility. Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is an amendment in my name to Clause 3.

Mr. Chairman: I have been on my feet so many times, and I have declared that all the amendments have been finished, and now we have been discussing the Clause, and even then the hon. Member did not rise. It is too late, I am sorry. What is the number.

Shri Veeraswamy: It is........

Mr. Chairman: Today the amendment is being sent, and the hon. Member thinks that I would be able to allow it. This Bill has been on the anvil for so many days, and so many amendments have come, and when I am putting the Clause to the vote of the House, certainly notice cannot be waived for this last minute amendment. I thought I had made a mistake in not calling upon the hon. Member. But I find that it is not so.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

(**Clause 4.**— *Transfer of territory*)

Mr. Chairman: In relation to this clause, I would submit for the consideration of the House that many of the amendments of which notice has been given were already discussed in fair detail, if not in too detailed a manner, and therefore these have been fairly debated upon in this House. Only such of the hon. Members as have not so far spoken, or as have got amendments relating to new subjects which have not so far been discussed, can move their amendments now. Others should not attempt to move any amendments, because I am sure that most of the amendments which form the subject matter of this clause have already been discussed: if they do so, I will be driven to rule them out of order.

Amendments Nos. 17, 58, and 114 are out of order.

Then there is amendment No. 41.

Shri Venkataraman: It is barred by Clause 3 which has already been voted upon.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is not barred by clause 3. The purpose of this amendment is quite different.

Mr. Chairman: I will go to the next amendment.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: How is it barred?

Shri Venkataraman: Let me make that point clear, with your permission. Amendment No. 41 is barred by the passing of clause 3, which says what shall be the territories that will constitute the Andhra State. In that we have already decided that Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of the Bellary district will go over to the Andhra State. Now by means of his amendment, the hon. Member wants to move that such of the Kannada areas of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug of Bellary district, and area in the residuary State of Madras, should again be reconsidered. That was the point on which a decision of the House has already been given. So, this amendment is barred.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : The reference here is to the Kannada areas of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug, and also to certain other areas which will be in the residuary State of Madras. There is therefore something more in this amendment. If the first part of my amendment is not acceptable, on the ground it has been discussed at least the latter part can be allowed

Shri Venkataraman: Mr. Chairman, I would request you to give your ruling with regard to the question whether this amendment can be moved at all, before the hon. Member proceeds into the merits of the amendment

Mr. Chairman: I am not allowing him to go into the merits of the amendment, unless this point is decided first. In clause 3, we have already taken a decision that Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district should go to the Andhra State. That matter has been disposed of

Shri Datar: Even the question with regard to Madakasira, Kalyanadrug and Hindupur cannot be gone into now, because Anantapur has been included in the Andhra State, and we have taken a decision on this, in clause 3.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore these also cannot be gone into.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I only referred to such areas as are in the residuary Madras State. The latter part of my amendment, which deals with these areas, is acceptable, I hope.

Shri Venkataraman: There must be a separate amendment for that.

Mr. Chairman: So far as portions taken from the present Madras State, and included in the Andhra State are concerned, we have already taken a decision. So far as the territories to be included in Mysore are concerned, we are in clause 4, and we are dealing with that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am only trying to point out that there are certain territories in the future residuary State of Madras, which should legitimately go to Mysore. That is my point.

Shri Nambiar: He wants some more areas from Tamil Nad, to go to Mysore. He has given up the areas included in Andhra, and now he has come to the areas in Tamil Nad.

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the hon. Member that all these questions were gone into by the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Mysore and Madras? The President referred these matters to these Legislatures. After their views were ascertained, the President made his recommendation, in

[Mr. Chairman]

regard to those areas on which these has been a debate in the Legislatures of Madras and Mysore. As for those areas for which no recommendation has been made, and on which no debate has taken place in the Mysore and Madras Legislative Councils and Assemblies, it would appear that they could not properly form the subject matter of this Bill, because this Bill relates only to such areas in respect of which a recommendation has been made by the President, and on which the Legislatures of Mysore and Madras have had a debate, and their views have been ascertained. These are the two essential preliminary steps before a Bill of this nature can be introduced here. I am afraid therefore that any amendment which aims at increasing the areas of the Mysore State, by adding to it areas about which there has been no debate in the two Legislatures, and in respect of which no recommendations of the President are also there, is not quite in order, for consideration by this House.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am only pointing out, Sir............

Mr. Chairman: I am open to conviction, but my *prima facie* view is that I am only disposed to allow such areas to be discussed here, as were referred to the two Legislative Assemblies and Councils, and in respect of which the President has made his recommendation.

Shri Lakshmayya: My learned friend there is very avaricious. Perhaps he wants to take away a portion in my constituency Kalyanadrug Taluk.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am very sorry that I have been misunderstood. I am only saying that there are certain parts in the residuary State of Madras, which should go to Mysore. You were pleased to say that in respect of those areas. President has not made any recommendation, nor have the Legislatures concerned given expression to their views in this behalf.

When the Bill was referred to the Mysore Legislative Assembly and Council, only the Bellary issue was discussed, because they were not given to understand that they could discuss other questions, relating to the other Kannada areas in Madras State. My submission is that there are a few Kannada tracts in Madras State, which can be added on to Mysore. If Bellary can be added to Mysore, why should not Kollegal and other places also be added to Mysore? That is quite logical.

Mr. Chairman: I have understood the real purport of the amendment. But here we are only concerned with the formation of the Andhra State. That is the principal question before us. So far as the formation of the Kannada State is concerned, comprising the Kannada speaking areas, the proper occasion for discussing them would be only after the All-India Boundary Commission goes into the whole question and makes its recommendations. That will be the proper occasion to consider what parts of Madras or other States should be added into a Karnataka province.

Here as this question was never considered by the Legislatures of Madras and Mysore and President also did not make any recommendation in regard to these parts, I do not think it will be within our scope to go into this question. I do not think the scope of the Bill permits consideration of such questions. I am therefore very sorry that I have to rule it out of order.

Shri Velayudhan: On a point of clarification, Sir. You have ruled it out of order because the Mysore Legislature and the Madras Legislature have not discussed this matter and therefore we cannot discuss it here.........

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member discussing a point or is he discussing the ruling given. The ruling has been given already and it is not subject to any discussion.

Shri Velayudhan: I wanted clarification. Can it not be reconsidered?

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of reconsideration. Then we proceed to amendment No. 176. Mr. Basappa and Mr. Neswi are absent. Then amendments Nos. 4, 18, and 19 are not moved. Then amendment No. 5.

Shri Venkataraman: It is the same thing as 41.

Mr. Chairman: It is not moved. Then No. 59. I think this has already been discussed.

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: It is not moved. No. 60 is also not moved. Then No. 177. This has been finished. Then No. 20 and No. 178 are not moved. No. 42 is also not moved. As regards No. 115, it is out of order. No. 43 is not moved. Then amendments Nos. 116, 61 and 117 are out of order. Then amendment No. 148. This has already been moved so many times and lost. It is not a new clause. I will put the clause to the vote of the House.

Shri Raghavachari: I have given notice of an amendment that a new clause, 4A, must be added on.

Mr. Chairman: Let us finish clause 4 first. I am putting it to the vote of the House.

Shri N. P. Damodaran (Tellicherry): I have given notice of a new amendment just 15 minutes ago.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has been sufficiently long in this House. He knows what the fate of such amendments is. Unless and until notice is given to the hon. Minister. I am not in a position to allow that amendment to be moved.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: Yesterday I did not get a chance to speak and the Deputy-Speaker promised that those who did not get a chance to speak, would be allowed to speak......

Mr. Chairman: I have not understood what the hon. Member said. I do not know what happened yesterday. Was there a promise on behalf of the Deputy-Speaker that all notices shall be waived?

Shri N. P. Damodaran: No, no. He said that those who did not get a chance, would be accommodated when the clause by clause discussion was going on.

Mr. Chairman: I will certainly honour that commitment of the hon. the Deputy-Speaker. If any hon. Member has not spoken and wants to speak, he may do so when the occasion arises and the clause is put. He can speak on the clause. I have no objection. I want to see that any hon. Member who wants to speak, gets a chance, but at the same time it is not so much important to speak as to pass this Bill. The hon. Member will agree with me on that.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, I want to move my amendment No. 148 regarding a new clause, 4A.

Shri Venkataraman: I submit that that amendment is barred by the decision already taken. Rule 100(ii) says:

> "An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question."

The question of a Boundary Commission has been already discussed and a decision has been taken. Therefore, amendment No. 148 is barred.

Shri Raghavachari: I wish to submit that the objection for ruling out

[Shri Raghavachari]

my amendment is certainly itself out of order.

1 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I want to hear on the point whether this amendment is barred or not. The hon. Member has raised an objection which appears to be right. I would like to hear the hon. Member on that.

Shri Raghavachari: I only wish to submit my argument against the objection raised by my friend and I only prefaced it by saying that his objection was out of order. That was all that I said. My point is this........

Mr. Chairman: How is it out of order? I want to know the reason why his objection is not well founded.

Shri Raghavachari: The point now is whether the amendment which I have, *i.e.* adding a new clause 4A after 4, is in order or out of order. My clause proposes that it shall be the duty of the Government........

Mr. Chairman: I know what is being proposed. I only want to hear on the limited point as to how this amendment is not barred by the previous decision taken by the House.

Shri Raghavachari: I shall explain. Clauses 3 and 4 have referred to the formation of the Andhra State and the extension of the territory of Mysore. Those are the two clauses that relate to the formation of the province of Andhra out of certain areas and the extension of the area of Mysore by adding some areas, reducing the extent of the territory of the residuary State of Madras. What my amendment proposes is that these boundaries or the limits prescribed to these two States covered by clauses 3 and 4 must be finally decided by a Boundary Commission which determines the final boundaries between these three States.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member looks into the amendments which we have already discussed, he will find that in these very words amendments were given and they have all been lost. So I am very sorry........

Shri Raghavachari: May I respectfully submit that the other amendments did relate to other States also?

Mr. Chairman: No, no. They related to the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras.

Shri Raghavachari: There were other States also.

Mr. Chairman: There were some amendments in which other States were not included.

Shri Raghavachari: They were there along with a number of other areas.

Mr. Chairman: There were amendments to this effect.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Amendment No. 2, for instance.

Mr. Chairman: There were several amendments to this effect where the same recommendation was made and they were all defeated. I am very sorry I have to rule it out of order.

Shri Raghavachari: My respectful submission is that there are other areas included in those amendments. A further clause to clarify or rectify the scope of the two previous clauses certainly is within the scope of the consideration of the Bill. For, the purpose of the Bill here is the formation of the State of Andhra and expansion of the area of one State and the reduction of the area of another State. The formation of the Andhra State might include, as they have proposed, certain areas, but the thing must be finally decided in a way which is acceptable and satisfactory. That is what I wish to emphasise by this clause 4A.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already emphasised these two points. The hon. Member wants that there should be final decision and, at the same time, that there should be a Boundary Commission soon. The hon. Member fully knows that the hon. Home Minister previously said that one Boundary Commission is going to be appointed but the question will only arise when the two Governments have not agreed to take a decision on certain matters mutually. If they mutually agree, then the Boundary Commission will not be there. The very purpose is that by mutual consent they may agree.

As far as the appointment of a Boundary Commission is concerned, it has been made quite clear by the hon. Home Minister that there will be an All-India Boundary Commission as well as a smaller Boundary Commission to go into the questions between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore, to decide minor rectifications. That Boundary Commission shall also have scope to work. I do not know what further purpose will be served by allowing this amendment. I also find that the matter has been debated and I am sorry to rule this out of order.

Clauses 5 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19.— (*Madras Legislative Council*).

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

In pages 6 and 7, *for* clause 19, *substitute*:

"19. *Madras Legislative Council.*—(1) There shall not be a Legislative Council for the State of Madras as and from the 1st of October, 1953, *i.e.* immediately after the formation of the Andhra State.

(2) The Third Schedule to the Representation of the People Act 1950 (XLIII of 1950) shall as from the appointed day stand amended as follows:—

(i) the entry relating to Madras shall be omitted; and

(ii) the other entries shall be renumbered accordingly."

Sir, it is a question which was discussed in the Madras Assembly also. The future State of Andhra is not going.........

Shri Venkataraman: I rise to a point of order. The creation or the abolition of a Legislative Council for a State has to be done by the elected members of the Legislature of that State according to the Constitution. It is not open to this House to say whether there shall be a Legislative Council or not.

Shri Nambiar: We can discuss that here.

Mr. Chairman. Will the hon. Member kindly refer to the relevant Article of the Constitution?

Shri Venkataraman: I will give it, Sir. It is Article 169. It reads:

> "Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting."

Therefore, this point cannot be considered here in the absence of such a resolution by the Legislative Assembly of the residuary Madras State.

Shri Nambiar: I have to submit, before you give a ruling, that there is no State of Madras until the Andhra State is created.

Mr. Chairman: Then how will the State of Andhra be formed?

Shri Nambiar: From the Madras State the new State of Andhra will be formed.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore the Madras State does exist.

Shri Nambiar: Not in the old form but in a new form, on October 1.

[Shri Nambiar]

1953. Therefore, the question of the advisability of having a second Chamber or not can be discussed here in this Parliament. After the 1st of October the State Legislative Assembly may decide in favour of having a second Chamber or not. Let them do it after the 1st of October. But let us decide it here because the whole State is under consideration. This Parliament has got the right to decide on the desirability or otherwise of having a Legislative Council. That is my submission.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Has it got anything to do with this Bill, Sir? We are concerned with the creation of an Andhra State, not with the abolition of the Legislative Council in the Madras State.

Mr. Chairman: This amendment practically seeks the abolition of the Upper House in the Madras State. If it is once conceded that the Madras State is in existence and shall continue even after the formation of the Andhra Province on October 1, 1953, it follows that Article 169 will bar the consideration of this point unless a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly of this State.

Shri Nambiar· My submission is, Sir, that the Madras State does not exist in the original form after October 1, 1953.

Mr. Chairman: Parts (i) and (ii) of the amendment will be out of order again. It presupposes that the State of Madras is in a state of continuous existence. I am sorry I have to rule this amendment out of order.

Shri Nambiar: I have to submit, Sir...............

Mr. Chairman: After the ruling is given no submission is necessary.

Shri Datar: Sir, I move an amendment on behalf of the Government. It is only for the purpose of a small correction so far as the date is concerned. Originally in this clause, in the proviso the date 22nd April, 1954 was entered Now, we find that 22nd was wrong It should be 21st day of April. It is only a minor amendment and I hope the House would accept it.

Amendments made:

In page 6, line 35, *for* "22nd day of April" *substitute* "21st day of April";

In page 7, line 3, *for* "21st day of April" *substitute* "20th day of April";

In page 7, lines 6 and 7, *for* "22nd day of April" *substitute* "21st day of April";

In page 7, line 11, *for* "22nd day of April" *substitute* "21st day of April".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20.— (*Madras Council Constituencies*)

Amendment made:

In page 7, line 20, *for* "22nd day of April" *substitute* "21st day of April".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The House now stands adjourned to 8-15 A.M. on the 22nd.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 22nd August, 1953.